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THE ENGLISH
SPELLING-BOOK,
ACCOMPANIED BY A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
OF
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
READING AND SPELLING
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

A New and Improved Edition, Revised and Corrected.



LONDON :
PUBLISHED BY C. BUTCHER,
19, WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1845.

P R E F A C E.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children which have been written within the last few years by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared one Introduction to Reading, for the use of Schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning.

For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a **SPELLING Book**. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to the most honourable hands; and to sow the seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents.

Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many are willing to allow: the stream will always flow tintured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge, early imbibed, will be permanent. The first books we read can never be forgotten; nor the principles they inculcate be eradicated.

Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, it is hoped something will be found either to please or improve, while the *Appendix* may be committed to memory, either wholly or in part, at the discretion of the master, or the ability of the pupil.

A a**B b****C c**

Ape

Bell

Cock

D d**E e****F f**

Dog

Ea-gle

Fox

G g**H h****I i**

Goose

Horse

Inn

J j

K k

L l



Jug

Kite

Lion

M m

N n

O o



Mouse

Nest

Owl

P p

Q q

R r



Plough

Queen

Rab-bit

S s**T t****U u**

Ship

Top

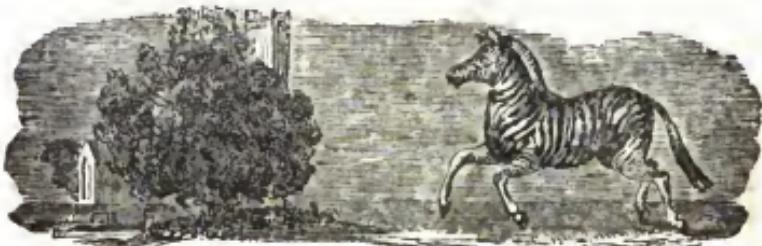
U-ni-corn

V v**W w****X x**

Vul-ture

Wind-mill

Xer-xes

Y y**Z z**

Yew-tree

Ze-bra.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J
O Z Q I S L T
z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k
* r t g e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u
v w x y z

The Vowels are, *a e i o u y*

The Consonants are, *b c d f g h j k l m n*
p q r s t v w x y z.

Double and Triple Letters.

æ fi fl ff ffi ffi sb sh si sk fl ffi st
et fi fl ff ffi ffi sb sh si sk sl ssi st

Diphthongs, &c.

æ	œ	æ	œ	&	&c.
æ	œ	ae	oe	and	et cætera.

Old English Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Old English, small

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Arabic Numerals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Roman Numerals.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.
XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XX. C. M.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	ay
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy.

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	is
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on?
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.
He is by me.	Go we up or no.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?
He is on my ox.	Lo he is by me.

Lesson 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

ban	fan	ran	zan	hen	ten
can	man	tan	den	men	bin
dan	pan	van	fen	pen	din

Lesson 7.

fin	pin	bon	bun	gun	run
gin	sin	don	dun	nun	sun
kin	tin	yon	fun	pun	tun

Lesson 8.

eap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	lit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	sit
hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS.

Lesson 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

Lesson 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat is on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
Bid him get my hat.
I met a man and a pig.
Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.
I can eat an egg.
The dog bit my toe.
The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy, if you pull
off the leg of a fly.
A fox got the old hen, and ate her.
Our dog got the pig.
Do as you are bid, or it may be
bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog
bit the cat.
Do not let the cat lie on the bed.
Pat her and let her lie by you.
See how glad she is now I pat her.
Why does she cry mew ?
Let her run out.

By attending to the *Leading Sound* of the Vowel, the following classification will be found to combine the advantages, both of a *SPELLING* and a *PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY*.

cart	bark	halt	doll	hemp
dart	dark	malt	loll	limp
hart	hark	salt	dull	bump
mart	lark	calf	gull	dump
part	mark	half	hull	hump
tart	park	balin	lull	jump
band	barm	calm	bull	pump
hand	farm	palm	full	rump
land	harm	bilk	pull	bend
sand	cash	milk	poll	fend
ball	gash	silk	roll	lend
call	hash	bulk	toll	mend
fall	lash	hulk	pelt	rend
gall	mash	bell	helm	send
hall	rash	cell	help	tend
pall	sash	dell	yelp	vend
tall	cast	fell	belt	bind
wall	fast	hell	felt	find
fang	last	sell	melt	hind
gang	mast	tell	pelt	kind
hang	past	well	welt	mind
pang	vast	yell	gilt	rind
rang	bath	bill	hilt	wind
bard	lath	fill	tilt	bond
card	path	gill	bolt	fond
hard	balk	kill	colt	pond
lard	talk	mill	dolt	font
nard	walk	pill	camp	fund
pard	folk	till	damp	king
yard	yolk	will	lamp	ling

ring	tint	corn	mass	cost
sing	hunt	horn	pass	lost
wing	runt	lorn	less	bow
long	barb	morn	mess	cow
song	garb	torn	hiss	now
bung	herb	worn	kiss	vow
dung	verb	burn	miss	high
hung	curb	turn	boss	nigh
rung	herd	carp	loss	sigh
sung	bird	harp	moss	ward
bank	third	bars	toss	warm
hank	cord	cars	best	warp
rank	lord	tars	jest	wart
sank	cork	dish	lest	wash
link	fork	fish	nest	wasp
pink	lurk	wish	pest	dwarf
sink	murk	with	rest	wharf
wink	turk	gush	test	swarm
sunk	marl	rush	vest	storm
monk	hurl	bask	west	form
pant	purl	mask	zest	sort
rant	ford	task	fist	quart
bent	fort	busk	hist	wolf
dent	port	dusk	list	womb
lent	pork	husk	mist	tomb
rent	word	musk	host	jamb
sent	work	rusk	most	lamb
tent	worm	tusk	post	draw
vent	wort	gasp	bust	flaw
went	barn	hasp	dust	straw
dint	darn	rasp	gust	awl
hint	yarn	lisp	just	bawl
lint	fern	wisp	must	owl
mint	born	lass	rust	fowl

crawl	kneel	droll	sting	think
drawl	knife	stroll	swing	slunk
growl	knob	qualm	thing	drunk
prowl	know	psalm	wring	trunk
smith	fight	whelm	spring	rhyme
pith	knight	whelp	string	thyme
both	light	smelt	twang	blythe
sloth	might	spelt	thong	scythe
broth	night	spilt	wrong	scene
cloth	right	stilt	strong	scheme
froth	sight	dumb	throng	school
moth	tight	numb	prong	grant
wroth	blight	plumb	clung	plant
welch	flight	thumb	strung	slant
filch	plight	bomb	flung	scent
milch	bright	champ	stung	spent
haunch	breeze	clamp	swung	flint
launch	freeze	cramp	wrung	blunt
bench	sneeze	stamp	crank	grunt
tench	small	plump	drank	front
march	stall	stump	frank	board
parch	dwell	trump	prank	hoard
batch	knell	brand	shank	sword
catch	quell	grand	thank	scarf
hatch	shell	stand	blank	scurf
latch	smell	strand	flank	shark
match	spell	blend	plank	spark
fetch	swell	spend	brink	snarl
ditch	chill	blind	chink	twirl
pitch	drill	grind	clink	whirl
witch	skill	bring	drink	churl
gnat	spill	cling	blink	churn
knack	still	fling	slink	spurn
knock	swill	sling	stink	stern

scorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
shorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
thorn	blush	thrust	will	wind
sworn	flush	crust	fire	face
sport	plush	trust	smoke	neck
smart	brisk	crost	soot	teeth
chart	whisk	frost	sun	eyes
start	whisp	dog	moon	nose
shirt	clasp	man	stars	ears
skirt	grasp	boy	rod	lips
spirt	brass	girl	stick	tongue
short	glass	egg	house	throat
snort	bless	hen	cow	cheeks
clash	dress	cock	gate	legs
crash	stress	book	east	arms
flash	bliss	bee	west	feet
plash	dross	coach	north	hand
smash	gloss	cart	south	head
trash	blast	pie	dark	comb
wash	blest	tart	light	hath
quash	chest	bread	night	hast
flesh	crest	milk	day	doth
fresh	twist	jack	rain	dost

Common Words to be known at Sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by	if	us	you	am	had	must

The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the e final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lessons consisting of easy words of ONE Syllable.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Speak out	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.

What are ears for?—To hear with.

What is a tongue for?—To talk with.

What are teeth for?—To eat with.

What is a nose for?—To smell with.

What are legs for?—To walk with.

What are books for?—To learn with.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite, if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs, and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you, if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can, and should not be hurt.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten, if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold ; and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in : it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends ; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

*Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing
the DIPHTHONGS*

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	speak	leap
laid	fair	coin	screak	reap
maid	hair	join	squeak	cheap
paid	pair	loin	deal	ear
waid	chair	groin	heal	dear
braid	stair	joint	meal	fear
staid	bait	point	peal	hear
gain	gait	pea	seal	near
main	wait	sea	teal	sear
pain	said	tea	steal	year
rain	saith	flea	sweal	blear
blain	neigh	plea	beam	clear
plain	weigh	each	ream	smear
chain	eight	beach	seam	spear
brain	freight	leach	team	ease
drain	weight	peach	bream	pease
grain	reign	reach	cream	tease
train	vein	teach	dream	please
slain	feign	bleach	fleam	seas
stain	rein	breach	gleam	fleas
swain	skein	preach	steam	cease
twain	heir	break	scream	peace
sprain	their	steak	stream	grease
strain	height	beak	bean	east
faint	voice	peak	dean	beast
paint	choice	leak	mean	feast
saint	void	weak	lean	least
plaint	soil	bleak	clean	yeast
plait	toil	freak	glean	eat
faith	broil	sneak	heap	beat

Words with Diphthongs.

feat	hearth	soar	lies	plough
heat	heart	boast	pies	bough
meat	great	roast	ties	bound
neat	bear	toast	quest	found
peat	pear	boat	guest	hound
seat	coach	coat	suit	pound
teat	poach	goat	fruit	round
bleat	roach	moat	juice	sound
cheat	goad	float	sluice	wound
treat	load	throat	bruise	ground
wheat	road	broad	cruise	hour
realm	toad	groat	build	sour
dealt	woad	brief	guild	flour
health	loaf	chief	built	bout
wealth	oak	grief	guilt	gout
stealth	coal	thief	quilt	doubt
breast	foal	liege	guise	lout
sweat	goal	siege	fraud	pout
threat	shoal	field	daunt	rout
death	loam	wield	jaunt	bought
breath	foam	yield	haunt	thought
search	roam	shield	vaunt	ought
earl	loan	mien	caught	though
pearl	moan	fierce	taught	four
earn	groan	pierce	fraught	pour
learn	oar	tierce	aunt	your
earth	boar	grieve	loud	rough
dearth	roar	thieve	cloud	tough

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good : she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush ; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good ? — No.

Her aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone ; there was a hole in her box, and a mouse had crept in, and ate it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt ; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it ; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll ; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and

she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work ; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a doll's house, with rooms in it ; there were eight rooms ; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well ; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields ; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it ; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird ; what will you do with it ! He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not ; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields — why then should the poor bird like it ! So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy ; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of

his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice-milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them, so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;— her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stolen from his home?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth: you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it;

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she cannot work, or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys: they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could; but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things; if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation. The double accent (") when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables: as co"py, pronounced copy.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-ward
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a"-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	a"-rid	bag-gage
ab-stract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
a-corn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a"-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt ness	bab-blér	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
ba"-ron	be"-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	bib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	big-ot	blunt-ness	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
bawl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
bea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bish-op	bo"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
bed-lam	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	blem-ish	boor-ish	bri-ar
bel-fry	bless-ing	boo-ty	bright-ness
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	

brim-mer	bush-el	care-less	chap-man
brim-stone	bus-tle	car-nage	chap-ter
bring-er	butch-er	car-rot	char-coal
bri-ny	but-ler	car-pet	char-ger
bris-tle	but-ter	cart-er	charm-er
brit-tle	but-tock	carv-er	charm-ing
bro-ken	bux-om	case-ment	chart-er
bro-ker	buz-zard	cas-ket	chas-ten
bru-tal	Cab-bage	cast-or	chat-tels
bru-tish	cab-in	cas-tle	chat-ter
bub-ble	ca-ble	cau-dle	cheap-en
buck-et	cad-dy	cav-il	cheap-ness
buc-kle	ca-dence	cause-way	cheat-er
buck-ler	call-ing	caus-tic	cheer-ful
buck-ram	cal-lous	ce-dar	chem-ist
bud-get	cam-bric	ceil-ing	cher-ish
buf-fet	cam-let	cel-lar	cher-ry
bug-bear	can-cel	cen-sure	ches-nut
bu-gle	can-cer	cen-tre	chief-ly
bul-ky	can-did	ce-rate	child-hood
bul-let	can-dle	cer-tain	child-ish
bul-rush	can-ker	chal-dron	chil-dren
bul-wark	can-non	chal-ice	chim-ney
bump-er	cant-er	chal-lenge	chis-el
bump-kin	can-vas	cham-ber	cho-ler
bun-dle	ca-per	chan-cel	chop-ping
bun-gle	ca-pon	chand-ler	chris-ten
bun-gler	cap-tain	chang-er	chuc-kle
bur-den	cap-tive	chang-ing	churl-ish
bur-gess	cap-ture	chan-nel	churn-ing
bur-ner	car-case	chap-el	ci-der
bur-ning	card-er	chap-lain	cin-der
bur-nish	care-ful	chap-let	ci-pher

circle	cod-lin	con-sul	crook-ed
cis-tern	cof-fee	con-test	cross-ness
cit-ron	cold-ness	con-text	crotch-et
ci"-ty	col-lar	con-tract	crude-ly
clam-ber	col-lect	con-vent	cru-el
clam-my	col-lege	con-vert	cru-et
clam-our	col-lop	con-vex	crum-ple
clap-per	co-lon	con-vict	crup-per
cla"-ret	co"-lour	cool-er	crus-ty
clas-sic	com-bat	cool-ness	crys-tal
clat-ter	come-ly	coop-er	cud-gel
clean-ly	com-er	cop-per	cul-prit
clear-ness	com-et	co"-py	cuin-ber
cler-gy	com-fort	cord-age	cun-ning
clev-er	com-ma	cor-ner	cup-board
cli-ent	com-ment	cos-tive	cu-rate
cli-mate	com-merce	cost-ly	cur-dle
cling-er	com-mon	cot-ton	cur-few
clog-gy	com-pact	cov-er	curl-ing
clois-ter	com-pass	coun-cil	cur-rant
clo-ser	com-pound	coun-sel	cur-rent
clo"-set	com-rade	coun-ter	cur-ry
clou-dy	con-cave	coun-ty	curs-ed
clo-ver	con-cert	coup-let	cur-tain
clo-ven	con-cord	court-ly	curt-sey
clown-ish	con-course	cow-ard	cur-ved
clus-ter	con-duct	cou-sin	cus-tard
clum-sy	con-duit	crack-er	cus-toni
clot-ty	con-flict	crac-kle	cut-ler
cob-ler	con-gress	craf-ty	cyn-ic
cob-nut	con-quер	crea-ture	cy-press
cob-web	con-quest	cred-it	Dab-ble
cock-pit	con-stant	crib-bage	daer-er

dai-ly	dis-mal	dwell-ing	ev-er
dain-ty	dis-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
dai-ry	dis-tant	Ea-ger	ex-it
dal-ly	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sight
dam-age	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sore
dam-ask	dol-lar	eat-er	Fa-ble
dam-sel	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa"-bric
dan-cer	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
dan-dle	dor-mant	ech-o	fac-tor
dan-drift	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
dan-ger	doubt-ful	e-dict	faint-ness
dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-ful
dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
dar-ling	dow-las	el-bow	false-hood
das-tard	dow-ny	el-der	fam-ine
daz-zle	drag-gle	em-blem	fam-ish
dead-ly	drag-on	em-met	fa-mous
dear-ly	dra-per	em-pire	fan-cy
dear-ness	draw-er	emp-ty	farm-er
death-less	draw-ing	end-less	far-row
debt-or	dread-ful	en-ter	far-ther
de-cent	dream-er	en-try	fast-en
de-ist	dri-ver	en-voy	fa-tal
del-uge	drop-sy	en-vy	fath-er
dib-ble	drub-bing	eph-od	faul-ty
dic-tate	drum-mer	ep-ic	fa-vour
di-et	drunk-ard	e-qual	fawn-ing
dif-fer	du-el	er-ror	fear-ful
dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	feath-er
dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
din-ner	du-rance	eth-ic	feel-ing
dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign-ed

fel-low	foot-step	fu-ture	gi-ant
fel-on	fore-cast	Gab-ble	gib-bet
fe-male	fore-most	gain-ful	gid-dy
fen-cer	fore-sight	gal-lant	gig-gle
fen-der	fore-head	gal-ley	gild-er
fer-tile	fo"-rest	gal-lon	gild-ing
fer-vent	for-mal	gal-lop	gim-let
fes-ter	for-mer	gam-ble	gin-ger
fet-ter	fort-night	game-ster	gir-dle
fe-ver	for-tune	gam-mon	girl-ish
fid-dle	found-er	gan-der	giv-er
fig-ure	foun-tain	gaunt-let	glad-den
fill-er	fowl-er	gar-bage	glad-ness
fil-thy	fra-grant	gar-den	glean-er
fi-nal	free-ly	gar-gle	glib-ly
fin-ger	fren-zy	gar-land	glim-mer
fin-ish	friend-ly	gar-ment	glis-ten
firm-ness	frig-ate	gar-ner	gloo-my
fix-ed	fros-ty	gar-nish	glo-ry
flab-by	fro-ward	gar-ret	glos-sy
flag-on	frow-zy	gar-ter	glut-ton
fla-grant	fruit-ful	gath-er	gnash-ing
flan-nel	full-er	gau-dy	gob-let
fla-vour	fu-my	ga-zer	god-ly
flesh-ly	fun-nel	geld-ing	go-er
flo-rist	fun-ny	gen-der	gold-en
flow-er	fur-nace	gen-tile	gos-ling
flus-ter	fur-nish	gen-tle	gos-pel
flut-ter	fur-row	gen-try	gos-sip
fol-low	fur-ther	ges-ture	gou-ty
fol-ly	fu-ry	get-ting	grace-ful
fon-dle	fus-ty	gew-gaw	gram-mar
fool-ish	fu-tile	ghast-ly	gran-deur

gras-sy	hag-gle	hea"-dy	hol-land
gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	hom-age
gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	hon-est
great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hon-our
great-ness	hand-maid	hea"-ven	hood-wink
gree-dy	hand-some	hea"-vy	hope-ful
green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	host-age
grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
gris-ly	ha"-rass	help-less	hot-house
grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	house-hold
gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
ground-less	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
gruff-ness	har-ness	hew-er	hun-ger
guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hunt-er
guil-ty	har-vest	hig-gler	hur-ry
gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
gus-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
Hab-it	haunt-ed	hob-ble	im-age
hack-ney	haz-ard	hog-gish	in-cense
had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-come
hag-gard	ha-zy	hold-fast	in-dex

in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jourNEY	la-ding	lim-it
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	lim-ner
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guiST
in-most	joy-ous	laub-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	juicy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sight	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-stance	ju-ry	lan-guage	liv-er
in-stant	jus-tice	lan-guid	liz-ard
in-step	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-sult	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	lath-er	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jeal-ous	kins-man	leath-er	loud-ness
jel-ly	kitch-en	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	lep-er	lov-er
Je-sus	kneel-ing	lev-el	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le"-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cense	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lun-ber
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber	mo"-ral	nas-ty
ly"-ric	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	na-vy
mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	naugh-ty
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	me"-rit	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	me-thod	mouth-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ue"-phew
mar-ket	mil-ky	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ler	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mill-stone	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mim-ic	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mod-el	muz-zle	no-ble
may-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
mea-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
meek-ness	mon ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

noth-ing	ot-ter	par cel	pe"-ril
no-tice	o-ver	parch-ing	pe"-rish
nov-el	out-cast	parch-ment	per-jure
nov-ice	out-cry	par-don	per-ry
num-ber	out-er	pa-rent	per-son
nurs-er	out-most	par-ley	pert-ness
nur-ture	out-rage	par-lour	pes-ter
nut-meg	out-ward	par-rot	pes-tle
Oaf-ish	out-work	par-son	pet-ty
oak-en	own-er	par-ry	pew-ter
oat-meal	oys-ter	part-ner	phi-al
ob-ject	Pa-cer	par-ty	phren-sy
ob-long	pack-age	pas-sage	phy-sic
o-chre	pack-er	pas-sive	pic-kle
o-dour	pack-et	pass-port	pick-lock
of-fer	pad-dle	pas-ture	pic-ture
of-fice	pad-dock	pa-tent	pie-man
off-spring	pad-lock	pave-ment	pig-my
o-gle	pa-gan	pay-ment	pil-fer
oil-man	pain-ful	pea-cock	pil-grim
oint-ment	paint-er	peb-ble	pil-lage
old-er	paint-ing	ped-ant	pill-box
ol-ive	pal-ace	ped-ler	pi-lot
o-men	pal-ate	peep-er	pim-ple
on-set	pale-ness	peev-ish	pin-case
o-pen	pal-let	pelt-ing	pin-cers
op-tic	pam-phlet	pen-dant	pinch-ing
o-pal	pan-cake	pen-man	pi-per
o-range	pan-ic	pen-ny	pip-pin
or-der	pan-try	pen-sive	pi-rate
or-gan	pa-per	peo-ple	pitch-er
oth-er	pa-pist	pep-per	pit-tance
o-ral	par-boil	per-fect	pi"-ty

piv-ot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
place-man	pos-ture	pri-vate	pun-gent
pla"-cid	po-tent	pri"-vy	pun-ish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	prob-lem	pup-py
plan-et	pot-tle	proc-tor	pür-blind
plant-er	poul-try	prod-uce	pure-ness
plas-ter	pounce-box	prod-uct	pur-pose
plat-ted	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ter	pound-er	prof-it	puz-zle
play-er	pow-der	pro-gress	Quad-rant
play-ing	pow-er	pro"-ject	quag-mire
plea-sant	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
plea-sure	prais-er	prom-ise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	proph-et	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	preb-end	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que-ry
pock-et	pref-ace	pru-dent	quib-bie
po-et	pre-late	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	pre-lude	psal-ter	quick-ly
po-ker	pres-age	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pres-ence	pub-lish	qui-et
pol-ish	pres-ent	puck-er	quin-sy
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	quiv-er
pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let-	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	pri-mer	pump-er	Rab-bit

rab-ble	ra-ven	ro-man	sad-dle
ra-cer	raw-ness	ro-mish	safe-ly
rack-et	ra-zor	roo"-my	safe-ty
rad-ish	read-er	ro-sy	saf-fron
raf-fle	rea"-dy	rot-ten	sail-or
raf-ter	re-al	round-ish	sal-ad
rag-ged	reap-er	ro-ver	sal-ly
rail-er	rea-son	roy-al	sal-mon
rai-ment	reb-el	rub-ber	salt-ish
rain-bow	re-cent	rub-bish	sal-vage
rai-ny	reck-on	ru-by	sal-ver
rais-er	rec-tor	rud-der	sam-ple
rai-sin	re"-fuse	rude-ness	san-dal
ra-kish	ren-tal	rue-ful	san-dy
ral-ly	rest-less	ruf-fle	san-guine
rain-ble	rev-el	rug-ged	sap-ling
ram-mer	rib-and	ru-in	sap-py
ram-pant	rich-es	ru-ler	satch-el
ram-part	rid-dance	rum-ble	sat-in
ran-cour	rid-dle	rum-mage	sat-ire
ran-dom	ri-der	ru-mour	sav-age
ran-ger	ri-fle	rum-ple	sa-ving
ran-kle	right-ful	run-let	sau-cer
ran-sack	rig-our	run-ning	sau-sage
ran-som	ri-ot	rup-ture	saw-yer
rant-er	rip-ple	rus-tic	say-ing
rap-id	ri-val	rus-ty	scab-bard
rap-ine	riv-er	ruth-less	scaf-fold
rap-ture	riv-et	Sab-bath	scam-per
rash-ness	roar-ing	sa-ble	scan-dal
rath-er	rob-ber	sa-bre	scar-let
rat-tle	rock-et	sack-cloth	scat-ter
rav-age	rol-ler	sad-den	schol-ar

sci-ence	sham-ble	sim-ply	snuf-fle
scoff-er	shame-ful	sin-ew	sock-et
scol-lop	shame-less	sin-ful	sod-den
scorn-ful	shape-less	sing-ing	soft-en
scrib-ble	sha-pen	sing-er	sol-ace
scrip-ture	sharp-en	sin-gle	sol-emn
scrup-lè	sharp-er	sin-ner	sol-id
scuf-fle	shat-ter	si-ren	sor-did
scul-ler	shear-ing	sis-ter	sor-row
sculp-ture	shel-ter	sit-ting	sor-ry
scur-vy	shep-herd	skil-ful	sot-tish
seam-less	she"-riff	skil-let	sound-ness
sea-son	sher-ry	skim-mer	span-gle
se-cret	shil-ling	slack-en	spar-kle
seed-less	shi-ning	slan-der	spar-row
see-ing	ship-wreck	slat-tern	spat-ter
seem-ly	shock-ing	sla-vish	speak-er
sell-er	short-er	sleep-er	speech-less
sen-ate	short-en	slee-py	spee-dy
sense-less	sho"-vel	slip-per	spin-dle
sen-tence	should-er	sli"-vèr	spin-ner
se-quel	show-er	slop-py	spi"-rit
ser-mon	shuf-fle	sloth-ful	spit-tle
ser-pent	shut-ter	slub-ber	spite-ful
ser-vant	shut-tle	slug-gard	splin-ter
ser-vice	sick-en	slum-ber	spo-ken
set-ter	sick-ness	smell-ing	sport-ing
set-tie	sight-less	smug-gle	spot-less
shab-by	sig-nal	smut-ty	sprin-kle
shac-kle	si-lence	snaf-fle	spun-gy
sha-dow	si-lent	snag-gy	squa-n-der
shag-gy	sim-per	snap-per	squeam-ish
shal-low	sim-ple	sneak-ing	sta-ble

stag-ger	stub-born	swea"-ty	tell-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stand-ish	sub-ject	swell-ing	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta"-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
stat-ure	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
stat-ute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	tai-lor	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-ent	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-low	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tal-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tame-ly	thiev-ish
sti-fle	sun-der	tam-my	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tam-per	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-er	tan-gle	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-kard	thor-ny
stom-ach	sure-ty	tan-sy	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	ta-per	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tap-ster	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-dy	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-get	threat-en
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-ry	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	tar-tar	thump-ing
strick-en	swag-ger	taste-less	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tas-ter	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	tat-tle	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-dry	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear-ing	taw-ny	ti-dy

tight-en	trans-fer	tu-mid	va-grant
till-age	tre-a-cle	tu-mour	vain-ly
till-er	tre-a-son	tu-mult	val-id
tiin-ber	treas-ure	tun-nel	val-ley
time-ly	tre-a-tise	tur-ban	van-ish
tinc-ture	treat-ment	tur-bid	van-quish
tin-der	tre-a-ty	tur-key	var-let
tin-gle	trem-ble	turn-er	var-nish
tin-ker	trench-er	tur-nip	va-ry
tin-sel	tres-pass	turn-stiie	vas-sal
tip-pet	tri"-bune	tur-ret	vend-er
tip-ple	tric-kle	tur-tle	vel-vet
tire-some	tri-fle	tu-tor	ven-om
ti-tle	trig-ger	twi-light	ven-ture
tit-ter	trim-mer	twin-kle	ver-dant
tit-tle	tri"-ple	twit-ter	ver-dict
toi-let	trip-ping	tym-bal	ver-ger
to-ken	tri-umph	ty-rant	ver-juice
ton-nage	troop-er	Um-pire	ver-min
tor-ment	tro"-phy	un-cle	ver-tex
tor-rent	trou"-ble	un-der	ver-vain
tor-ture	trov-	up-per	ve"-ry
to-tal	tru-an-	up-right	ves-per
tot-ter	truc-kle	up-	ves-try
tow-el	tru-ly	ur-	vex-ed
tow-er	trum-pet	ur-gem	vic-ar
town-ship	trun-dle	ur-sine	vic-tor
tra-ding	trus-ty	u-sage	vig-our
traf-fic	tuck-er	use-ful	vil-lain
trai-tor	tues-day	ush-er	vint-ner
tram-mel	tu-lip	ut-most	vi-ol
tram-ple	tum-blc	ut-ter	vi-per
tran-script	tum-blcr	Va-cant	vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	wea!-thy	wo-ful
vis-age	wan-der	wea"-pon	won-der
vis-it	want-ing	wea-ther	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-tou	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole-some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wa-ter	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
walk-er	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

Entertaining and instructive Lessons in Words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.	The lion roars
The hog grunts.	The wolf howls.
The pig squeaks.	The ti-ger growls.
The horse neig....	The fox barks.
The cock crows.	Mice squeak.
The ass brays.	The frog croaks.
The cat purrs.	The spar-row chirps.
The kit-ten mews.	The swal-low twit-ters.
The bull bel-lows.	The rook caws.
The cow lows.	The bit-tern booms.
The calf bleats.	The tur-key gob-bles.
Sheep al-so bleat.	The pea-cock screams.

The bee-tle hums. The screech-owl shrieks.
The duck quacks. The snake hiss-es.
The goose cac-kles. Little boys and girls talk
Mon-keys chat-ter. and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner ; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet : it will be rea-dy soon, then Tho-mas shall have his dinner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates ? The clock strikes one ; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat ? No : you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dum-p-ling for you ; and here are some pease, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry pleas-ant morn-ing ; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wiser ; but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er and then up-on an-oth-er ; so he said, Pret-ty bee : will you come and play with me ? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er ho-ney.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog : and he said, Dog, will you play with me ? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird ! will you come and play with me ? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew a-way.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse ! will you play with me ? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle either. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read ! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were forced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am going to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear water to drink; and if they were sick, he was very good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were tired, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were happy sheep and lambs. And every night this shep-herd u-sed

to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safe-ty from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold; and she came to her mo-ther, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night; the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should always do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd cal-led them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a fo-rest full of trees, and a very fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed very loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off: and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her away to a dismal dark den, spread all over with bones and

blood, and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here; I have brought you a young fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her, and tore her to pieces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a little boy, who was a sad coward. He was afraid of almost any thing. He was afraid of the two little kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their noses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a silly little boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was afraid of dogs too: he cried if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by himself one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy, ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him and cried loud-er, Bow, wow, wow: but he only meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this little boy was sadly afraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him; and he tum-bled into a very dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I believe he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house, he scratch-ed at the door.

and said, Bow-wow; for he could not speak a-ny plainer. So they came to the door, and said, what do you want you black dog. We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a lit-tle jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not re-frain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky hu-mour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert. "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-hove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an-noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blaspheme
a-gainst	ar-aign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-daub	bu-reau

Ca-bal	com-prise	con-nive	De-bar
ca-jole	com-pute	con-sent	de-base
cal-cine	con-ceal	con-serve	de-bate
cam-paign	con-cede	con-sign	de-bauch
ca-nal	con-ceit	con-sist	de-cay
ca-price	con-ceive	con-sole	de-cease
car-bine	con-cern	con-sort	de-ceit
ca-ress	con-cert	con-spire	de-ceive
car-mine	con-cise	con-strain	de-cide
ca-rouse	con-clude	constraint	de-claim
cas-cade	con-coct	con-struct	de-clare
ce-ment	con-crete	con-sult	de-cline
cock-ade	con-cur	con-sume	de-coct
co-here	con-demn	con-tain	de-coy
col-lect	con-dense	con-tempt	de-cree
com-bine	con-dign	con-tend	de-cry
com-mand	con-dole	con-tent	de-duct
com-mend	con-duce	con-test	de-face
com-ment	con-duct	con-tort	de-fame
com-mit	con-fer	con-tract	de-fault
com-mode	con-fess	con-trast	de-feat
com-mune	con-fide	con-trive	de-fect
com-mute	con-fine	con-trol	de-fence
com-pact	con-firm	con-vene	de-fend
com-pare	con-form	con-verse	de-fer
com-pel	con-found	con-vert	de-fine
com-pile	con-front	con-vey	de-form
com-plain	con-fuse	con-vict	de-fraud
com-plete	con-fute	con-vince	de-grade
com-ply	con-geal	con-voke	de-gree
com-port	con-join	con-vulse	de-ject
com-pose	con-joint	cor-rect	de-lay
com-pound	con-jure	cor-rupt	de-light
com-press	con-nect	cur-tail	de-lude

de-mand	de-spond	dis-junet	di-vine
de-mean	de-stroy	dis-like	di-vorce
de-mise	de-tach	dis-mast	di-vulge
de-mit	de-tain	dis-may	dra-goon
de-mur	de-tect	dis-miss	E-clipse
de-mure	de-ter	dis-mount	ef-face
de-note	de-test	dis-own	ef-fect
de-nounce	de-vise	dis-pand	ef-fuse
de-ny	de-volve	dis-part	e-ject
de-part	de-vote	dis-pel	e-lapse
de-pend	de-vour	dis-pend	e-late
de-pict	de-vout	dis-pense	e-lect
de-plore	dif-fuse	dis-perse	e-lude
de-pone	di-gest	dis-place	el-lipse
de-port	di-gress	dis-plant	em-balm
de-pose	di-late	dis-play	em-bark
de-prave	di-lute	dis-please	em-boss
de-press	di-rect	dis-port	em-brace
de-prive	dis-arm	dis-pose	em-pale
de-pute	dis-burse	dis-praise	em-plead
de-ride	dis-cern	dis-sect	em-ploy
de-robe	dis-charge	dis-solve	en-act
de-scant	dis-claim	dis-til	en-chant
de-scend	dis-close	dis-tinct	en-close
de-scribe	dis-course	dis-tort	en-dear
de-sert	dis-creet	dis-tract	en-dite
de-serve	dis-cuss	dis-tress	en-dorse
de-sign	dis-dain	dis-trust	en-due
de-sire	dis-ease	dis-turb	en-dure
de-sist	dis-gorge	dis-use	en-force
de-spair	dis-grace	di-verge	en-gage
de-spise	dis-guise	di-vert	en-grail
de-spite	dis-gust	di-vest	en-grave
de-spoil	dis-join	di-vide	en-gross

en-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	grim-ace
en-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
en-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	Im-bibe
en-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
en-rage	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
en-rich	ex-change	ex-u-de	im-merse
en-robe	ex-cise	ex-ult	im-mure
en-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
en-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
en-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
en-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
en-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
en-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
en-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
en-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
en-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
en-trap	ex-ist	fore-doom	im-port
en-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
en-twine	ex-pect	fore-know	im-press
e-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-print
e-rase	ex-pense	fore-show	im-prove
e-rect	ex-pert	fore-see	im-pure
e-scape	ex-pire	fore-stal	im-pute
es-cort	ex-plain	fore-tel	in-cite
e-spouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	in-cline
e-spy	ex-ploit	for-give	in-clude
e-state	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
es-teem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
e-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
e-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
e-vert	ex-press	ful-fil	in-duce
e-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
e-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fect
e-voke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

in-fest	in-veigh	mis-quote	out-leap
in-firm	in-vent	mis-rule	out-live
in-flame	in-vert	mis-spend	out-right
in-flate	in-vest	mis-take	out-run
in-flect	in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail
in-flict	in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine
in-form	in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot
in-fuse	in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit
in-grate	Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare
in-here	je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip
in-ject	jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk
in-lay	La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh
in-list	lam-poon	ob-late	out-wit
in-quire	Ma-chine	o-blige	Pa-rade
in-sane	main-tain	ob-lique	pa-role
in-scribe	ma-lign	ob-secure	par-take
in-sert	ma-nure	ob-serve	pa-trol
in-sist	ma-raud	ob-struct	per-cuss
in-snare	ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form
in-spect	ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fume
in-spire	mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse
in-stall	mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps
in-stil	mis-chance	oc-cult	per-mit
in-struct	mis-count	oc-cur	per-plex
in-sult	mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist
in-tend	mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire
in-tense	mis-give	op-press	per-suade
in-ter	mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain
in-thral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
in-trench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
in-trigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
in-trude	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
in-trust	mis-place	out-face	pla-card
in-vade	mis-print	out-grow	pos-sess

post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
pre-pare	pro-teet	re-cur	re-release
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-daub	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-voke	re-duce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-remote
pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-remove
pro-cure	re-build	re-tract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
pro-fane	re-call	re-fresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-of	un-couth
re-ply	Sa-lute	there-on	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	se-cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	trans-cribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	trans-form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glue
re-pute	sub-duct	trans-late	un-hinge
re-quest	sub-due	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	trans-pire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-scind	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-seat	sub-orn	tre-pan	un-just
re-serve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-known
re-sist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-solve	sub-tract	un-bend	un-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un-bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sug-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mask
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moor
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-vere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-volt	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

un-seen	un-tie	up-hold	with-hold
un-shod	un-true	u-surp	with-in
un-sound	un-twist	Where-as	with-out
un-spent	un-wise	where-of	with-stand
un-stop	un-yoke	with-all	Your-self
un-taught	up-braid	with-draw	your-selves

Entertaining and instructive Lessons in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some ? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off ; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold ; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold ? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pences. Silver comes from a great way off : from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper ; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass ; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

upon the sauce-pan ? It is rusty : the green is called ver-di-gris ; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty ; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it is made into a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say ? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire ? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted ? No, but it is red hot, and soft ; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles ; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while ; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing ? He has a forge : he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works ! The sparks fly about : pretty bright sparks ! What is the blacksmith making ? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece : lift it. There is lead in the casement : and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire ? Try : throw a piece in. Now it is all melted,

and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-fleet-or are all cov-er-ed with tin.

Quick-silver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-silver in the wea-ther-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-silver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy, whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And, Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly, than any of the boys; and now he looks pale, and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows: his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter: there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it se-ve-ral weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well ; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees ; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court : he had a long white beard ; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry ? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry : I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper : I have nothing in the world but this little dog : and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-ten-ded to eat an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man, is to study the works of his Creator. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he casts his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tined spot again: who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate
ab-ju-gate
ab-ro-gate
ab-so-lute
ac-ci-dent
ac-cu-rate
ac-tu-ate
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-ral
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
ag-o-ny
al-der-man
a-li-en
am-nes-ty
am-pli-fy
an-ar-chy
an-ces-tor
an-i-mal
an-i-mate
an-nu-al
ap-pe-tite
a"-ra-ble
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant
at-tri-bute
av-a-rice
au-di-tor
au-gu-ry
au-thor-ize

Ba"-che-lor
back-sli-der
back-ward-ness
bail-a-ble
bal-der-dash
ban-ish-ment
bar-ba-rous
bar-ren-ness
bar-ri-s-ter
bash-ful-ness
bat-tle-ment
beau-ti-ful
ben-e-fice
ben-e-fit
big-ot-ry
blas-phe-my
blood-suck-er
blun-der-buss
blun-der-er
blun-der-ing
blus-ter-er
bois-ter-ous
book-bind-er
bor-row-er
bot-tom-less
bot-tom-ry
boun-ti-ful
bro"-ther-ly
bur-den-some
bur-gla-ry
bu-ri-al

Cab-i-net
cal-cu-late
cal-en-dar
cap-i-tal
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly
car-mel-ite
car-pen-ter
cas-u-al
cas-u-ist
cat-a-logue
cat-e-chise
cat-e-chism
cel-e-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-maid
cham-pi-on
cha-rac-ter
cha"-ri-ty
chas-tise-ment
chem-i-cal
chem-is-try
chiv-al-ry
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-spect
cir-cum-stance
clam-or-ous

cla"-ri-fy	cor-pu-lent	del-i-cate
clas-si-cal	cos-tive-ness	dep-u-ty
clean-li-ness	cost-li-ness	der-o-gate
co-gen-cy	cov-e-nant	des-o-late
cog-ni-zance	cov-er-ing	des-pe-rate
col-o-ny	cov-et-ous	des-ti-ny
com-e-dy	coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute
com-fort-less	coun-te-nance	det-ri-ment
com-i-cal	coun-ter-feit	de-vi-ate
com-pa-ny	coun-ter-pane	di-a-dem
com-pe-tent	cour-te-ous	di-a-logue
com-ple-ment	court-li-ness	di-a-per
com-pli-ment	cow-ard-ice	dil-i-gence
com-pro-mise	craft-i-ness	dis-ci-pline
con-fer-ence	cred-i-ble	dis-lo-cate
con-fi-dence	cred-i-tor	doc-u-ment
con-flu-ence	crim-i-nal	dol-o-rous
con-gru-ous	crit-i-cal	dow-a-ger
con-ju-gal	croc-o-dile	dra-pe-ry
con-que-ror	crook-ed-ness	dul-ci-mer
con-se-crate	cru-ci-fy	du-ra-ble
con-se-quence	cru-di-ty	Eb-o-ny
con-so-nant	cru-el-ty	ed-i-tor
con-sta-ble	crus-ti-ness	ed-u-cate
con-stan-cy	cu-bi-cal	el-e-gant
con-sti-tute	cu-cum-ber	el-e-ment
con-ti-nence	cul-pa-ble	el-e-phant
con-tra-ry	cul-ti-vate	el-e-vate
con-ver-sant	cu-ri-ous	el-o-quence
co-pi-ous	cus-to-dy	em-i-nent
cor-di-al	cus-tom-er	em-pe-ror
cor-mo-rant	Dan-ger-ous	em-pha-sis
cor-o-ner	de-cen-cy	em-u-late
cor-po-ral	ded-i-cate	en-e-my

en-er-gy	free-hold-er	gree-di-ness
en-ter-prise	friv-o-lous	griev-ous-ly
es-ti-mate	fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der
ev-e-ry	fu-ne-ral	Hand-i-ly
ev-i-dent	fur-be-low	hand-ker-chief
ex-cel-lence	fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger
ex-cel-lent	fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly
ex-cre-ment	fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny
ex-e-crate	Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness
ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ry	heav-i-ness
ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy
ex-pi-ate	gar-den-er	he"-rald-ry
ex-qu-i-site	gar-ni-ture	he"-re-sy
Fab-u-lous	gar-ri-son	he"-re-tic
fac-ul-ty	gau-di-ly	he"-ri-tage
faith-ful-ly	gen-e-ral	her-mit-age
fal-la-cy	gen-e-rate	hid-e-ous
fal-li-ble	gen-e-rous	hind-er-most
fath-er-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
faul-ti-ly	gen-u-ine	hoa-ri-ness
fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	hon-es-ty
fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
filth-i-ly	glo-ri fy	hor-rid-ly
fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hyp-o-crite
flat-u-lent	gov-ern-ment	I-dle-ness
fool-ish-ness	gov-er-nor	ig-no-rant
fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	im-i-tate
for-ti-fy	grad-u-ate	im-ple-ment
for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
frank-in-cense	grat-i-fy	im-po-tence
fraud-u-lent	grav-i-tate	im-pre-cate

im-pu-dent	knot-ti-ly	mel-low-ness
in-ci-dent	La-bour-er	mel-o-dy
in-di-cate	lar-ce-ny	melt-ing-ly
in-di-gent	lat-e-ral	mem-o-ry
in-do-lent	leg-a-cy	mend-i-cant
in-dus-try	len-i-ty	mer-can-tile
in-fa-my	lep-ro-sy	mer-chan-dise
in-fan-cy	leth-ar-gy	mer-ci-ful
in-fi-nite	lev-e-ret	mer-ri-ment
in-flu-ence	lib-e-ral	min-e-ral
in-ju-ry	lib-er-tine	min-is-ter
in-ner-most	lig-a-ment	mir-a-cle
in-no-cence	like-li-hood	mis-chiev-ous
in-no-vate	li-on-ess	mod-e-rate
in-so-lent	lit-e-ral	mon-u-ment
in-stant-ly	lof-ti-ness	moun-te-bank
in-sti-tute	low-li-ness	mourn-ful-ly
in-stru-ment	lu-na-cy	mul-ti-tude
in-ter-course	lu-na-tic	mu-si-cal
in-ter-dict	lux-u-ry	mu-ta-ble
in-ter-est	Mag-ni-fy	mu-tu-al
in-ter-val	ma-jes-ty	mys-te-ry
in-ter-view	main-te-nance	Na-ked-ness
in-ti-mate	mal-a-pert	nar-ra-tive
in-tri-cate	man-age-ment	nat-u-ral
Joc-u-lar	man-ful-ly	neg-a-tive
jol-li-ness	man-i-fest	neth-er-most
jo-vi-al	man-li-ness	night-in-gale
ju-gu-lar	man-u-al	nom-i-nate
jus-ti-fy	man-u-script	not-a-ble
Kid-nap-per	ma"-ri-gold	no-ta-ry
kil-der-kin	ma"-ri-ner	no-ti-fy
kins-wo-man	mar-row-bone	nov-el-ist
kna-vish-ly	mas-cu-line	nov-el-ty

nour-ish-ment	pa-pa-ey	p'en-ti-ful
nu-me-rous	par-a-dise	plun-der-er
nun-ne-ry	par-a-dox	po-et-ry
nur-se-ry	par-a-graph	pol-i-cy
nu-tri-ment	par-a-pet	pol-i-tic
Ob-du-rate	par-a-phrase	pop-u-lar
ob-li-gate	par-a-site	pop-u-lous
ob-lo-quy	par-o-dy	pos-si-ble
ob-so-lete	pa-tri-arch	po-ta-ble
ob-sta-cle	pa"-tron-age	po-ten-tate
ob-sti-nate	peace-a-ble	pov-er-ty
ob-vi-ous	pec-to-ral	prac-ti-cal
oc-cu-py	pec-u-late	pre-am-ble
oc-u-list	ped-a-gogue	pre-ce-dent
o-di-ous	ped-ant-ry	pres-i-dent
o-do-rous	pen-al-ty	prev-a-lent
of-fer-ing	pen-e-trate	prin-ci-pal
om-i-nous	pen-i-tence	pris-on-er
op-e-rate	pen-sive-ly	priv-i-leg
op-po-site	pen-u-ry	prob-a-ble
op-u-lent	per-fect-ness	prod-i-gy
or-a-cle	per-ju-ry	prof-li-gate
or-a-tor	per-ma-nence	pro-per-ly
or-der-ly	per-pe-trate	pro-per-ty
or-di-nance	per-se-cute	pro-s-e-cute
or-gan-ist	per-son-age	pros-o-dy
or-i-gin	per-ti-nence	pros-per-ous
or-na-ment	pes-ti-lence	prot-est-ant
or-tho-dox	pet-ri-fy	prov-en-der
o-ver-flow	pet-u-lant	prov-i-dence
o-ver-sight	phys-i-cal	punc-tu-al
out-ward-ly	pi-e-ty	pun-ish-ment
Pa-ci-fy	pil-fer-er	pu-ru-lent
pal-pa-ble	pin-na-cle	pyr-a-mid

Qual-i-fy	sa-vou-ry	tes-ta-ment
quan-ti-ty	scrip-tu-ral	tit-u-lar
quar-rel-some	scru-pu-lous	toke-rate
quer-u-lous	se-cre-cy	trac-ta-ble
qui-et-ness	sec-u-lar	treach-e-rous
Rad-i-cal	sen-su-al	tur-bu-lent
ra-kish-ness	sep-a-rate	tur-pen-tine
rav-en-ous	ser-vi-tor	ty"-ran-nize
re-cent-ly	sev-e-ral	U-su-al
re"-com-pence	sin-is-ter	u-su-rer
rem-e-dy	sit-u-ate	u-su-ry
ren-o-vate	slip-pe-ry	ut-ter-ly
rep-ro-bate	soph-is-try	Va-can-cy
re-qui-site	sor-ce-ry	vac-u-um
re"-tro-grade	spec-ta-cle	vag-a-bond
rev-e-rend	stig-ma-tize	ve-he-ment
rhet-o-ric	strat-a-gem	ven-e-rate
rib-ald-ry	straw-ber-ry	ven-om-ous
right-e-ous	stren-u-ous	ve"-ri-ly
rit-u-al	sub-se-quent	vet-e-ran
riv-u-let	suc-cu-lent	vic-to-ry
rob-be-ry	suf-fo-cate	vil-la-ny
rot-ten-ness	sum-ma-ry	vi-o-late
roy-al-ty	sup-ple-ment	Way-fa-ring
ru-mi-nate	sus-te-nance	wick-ed-ness
rus-ti-cate	syc-a-more	wil-der-ness
Sac-ra-ment	syc-o-phant	won-der-ful
sac-ri-fice	syl-lo-gism	wor-thi-ness
sal-a-ry	sym-pa-thize	wrong-ful-ly
sanc-ti-fy	syn-a-gogue	Yel-low-ness
sat-ir-ist	Tem-po-rize	yes-ter-day
sat-is-fy	ten-den-cy	youth-ful-ly
sau-ci-ness	ten-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ness

*Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.*

A-ban-don	al-low-ance	at-ten-tive
a-bate-ment	al-ugh-ty	at-tor-ney
a-base-ment	a-maze-ment	at-trac-tive
a-bi-ding	a-mend-ment	at-tri"-bute
a-bol-ish	a-muse-ment	a-vow-al
a-bor-tive	an-gel-ic	au-then-tic
ab-surd-ly	an-noy-ance	Bap-tis-mal
a-bun-dance	an-oth-er	be-com-ing
a-bu-sive	a-part-ment	be-fore-hand
ac-cept-ance	ap-pel-lant	be-gin-ning
ac-com-plish	ap-pend-age	be-hold-en
ac-cord-ance	ap-point-ment	be-liev-er
ac-cus-tom	ap-praise-ment	be-long-ing
ac-know-ledge	ap-pren-tice	be-nign-ly
ac-quaint-ance	a-quat-ic	be-sig-er
ac-quit-tal	ar-ri-val	be-stow-er
ad-mit-tance	as-sas-sin	be-tray-er
ad-mon-ish	as-sem-ble	be-wil-der
a-do-rer	as-sert-or	blas-phe-mer
a-dorn-ing	as-sess-ment	bom-bard-ment
ad-van-tage	as-su-ming	bra-va-do
ad-ven-ture	as-su-rance	Ca-bal-ler
ad-vert-ence	a-ston-ish	ca-rous-er
ad-vi-ser	a-sy-lum	ca-the-drail
ad-um-brate	ath-let-ic	clan-des-tine
ad-vow-son	a-tone-ment	co-e-qual
af-firm-ance	at-tain-ment	co-he-rent
a-gree-ment	at-tem-per	col-lect-or
a-larm-ing	at-tend-ance	com-mand-ment

com-mit-ment	de-ceiv-er	di-min-ish
com-pact-ly	de-ci-pher	di-rect-or
com-pen-sate	de-ci-sive	di-a-ble
com-plete-ly	de-claim-er	dis-as-ter
con-demned	de-co-rum	dis-bur-den
con-fis-cate	de-crep-id	dis-ci-ple
con-found-er	de-cre-tal	dis-co-ver
con-gres-sive	de-fence-less	dis-cour-age
con-jec-ture	de-fen-sive	dis-dain-ful
con-joint-ly	de-file-ment	dis-fig-ure
con-junct-ly	de-form-ed	dis-grace-ful
con-jure-ment	de-light-ful	dis-heart-en-
con-ni-vance	de-lin-quent	dis-hon-est
con-sid-er	de-liv-er	dis-hon-our
con-sist-ent	de-lu-sive	dis-junc-tive
con-su-mer	de-me"-rit	dis-or-der
con-sump-tive	de-mol-ish	dis-qui-et
con-tem-plate	de-mon-strate	dis-rel-ish
con-tent-ment	de-mure-ness	dis-sem-ble
con-tin-gent	de-ni-al	dis-ser-vice
con-tri"-bute	de-nu-date	dis-taste-ful
con-tri-vance	de-par-ture	dis-til-ler
con-trol-ler	de-pend-ant	dis-tinct-ly
con-vert-er	de-po-nent	dis-tin-guish
con-vict-ed	de-pos-it	dis-tract-ed
cor-rect-or	de-scend-ant	dis-tri"-bute
cor-ro-sive	de-sert-er	dis-trust-ful
cor-rupt-ness	de-spond-ent	dis-turb-ance
cos-met-ic	de-stroy-er	di-vi-ner
cre-a-tor	de-struc-tive	di-vorce-ment
De-ben-ture	de-ter-gent	di-ur-nal
de-can-ter	de-vour-er	di-vul-ger
de-ceas-ed	dic-ta-tor	do-mes-tic
de-ceit-ful	dif-fu-sive	

dra-mat-ic	en-tice-ment	im-pair-ment
Ec-lec-tic	en-vel-ope	im-mor-tal
e-clips-ed	en-vi-rons	im-peach-ment
ef-fec-tive	e-pis-tle	im-pel-lent
ef-ful-gent	er-ra-tic	im-port-er
e-lec-tive	e-spou-sals	im-pos-tor
e-lev-en	es-tab-lish	im-pri"-son
e-li"-cit	e-ter-nal	im-pru-dent
e-lon-gate	ex-alt-ed	in-car-nate
e-lu-sive	ex-hib-it	in-cen-tive
em-bar-go	ex-ter-nal	in-clu-sive
em-bel-lish	ex-tin-guish	in-cul-cate
em-bez-zle	ex-tir-pate	in-cum-bent
em-bow-el	Fa-nat-ic	in-debt-ed
em-broi-der	fan-tas-tic	in-de-cent
e-mer-gent	fo-men-ter	in-den-ture
em-pan-nel	for-bear-ance	in-duce-ment
em-ploy-ment	for-bid-den	in-dul-gence
en-a-ble	for-get-ful	in-fer-nal
en-am-el	for-sa-ken	in-fla-mer
en-camp-ment	ful-fil-led	in-form-al
en-chant-er	Gi-gan-tic	in-form-er
en-count-er	gri-mal-kin	in-fringe-ment
en-cou-rage	Har-mon-ics	in-hab-it
en-croach-ment	hence-for-ward	in-he-rent
en-cum-bér	here-aft-er	in-he"-rit
en-dea-vour	her-met-ic	in-hib-it
en-dorse-ment	he-ro-ic	in-hu-man
en-du-rance	hi-ber-nal	in-qui-ry
en-er-vate	hu-mane-ly	in-sip-id
en-fet-ter	I-de-a	in-spi"-rit
en-large-ment	il-lus-trate	in-stinc-tive
en-light-en	im-a"-gine	in-struct-or
en-su-rance	im-mod-est	in-vent-or

in-ter-ment	Pa-cif-ic	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	par-ta-ker	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	pa-thet-ic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	pel-lu-cid	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	per-form-ance	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	per-fu-mer	re-vi-ler
in-val-id	per-spec-tive	re-vi-val
in-vec-tive	per-verse-ly	re-volt-er
in-vei-gle	po-lite-ly	re-ward-er
Je-ho-vah	po-ma-tum	ro-man-tic
La-con-ic	pre-cep-tive	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-ten-ant	pre-pa-rer	scor-bu-tic
Ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-ceed-ing	se-du-cer
ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive	se-ques-ter
ma-ture-ly	pro-phetic	se-rene-ly
me-an-der	pro-po-sal	sin-cere-ly
me-chan-ic	pros-pec-tive	spec-ta-tor
mi-nute-ly	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mis-con-duct	Quint-es-sence	Tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	Re-coin-age	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-deem-er	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-dun-dant	to-geth-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-lin-quish	trans-pa-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-luc-tant	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-main-der	tri-uhm-phant
o-bli-ging	re-mem-ber	Un-cov-er
ob-lique-ly	re-mem-brance	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-miss-ness	un-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-morse-less	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
of-fen-sive	re-plen-ish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"-vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	dis-a-buse	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	dis-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	dis-al-low	in-ter-change
am-bus-cade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-lard
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-mit
Bal-us-trade	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-vene
bom-ba-zin	dis-com-pose	Mag-a-zine
brig a-dier	dis-con-tent	mis-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	dis-en-chant	mis-be-have
Ca"-ra-van	dis-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	dis-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-scribe	dis-es-teem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	dis-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-spread
com-plai-sance	Gas-con-ade	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-throw
con-de-scend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-verwhelm
eon-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-se-vere
cor-re-spond	in-com-mode	Re"-col-lect
coun-ter-mine	in-com-plete	re"-com-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
Deb-o-nair	in-dis-creet	re-in-force

ref-u-gee	su-per-scribe	un-der-mine
rep-ar-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-stand
re"-pre-hend	There-up-on	un-der-take
re"-pre-sent	Un-a-ware	un-der-worth
re"-pri-mand	un-be-lief	Vi-o-lin
Se"-re-nade	un-der-go	vol-un-teer

*Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as two
and accented on the FIRST Syllable.*

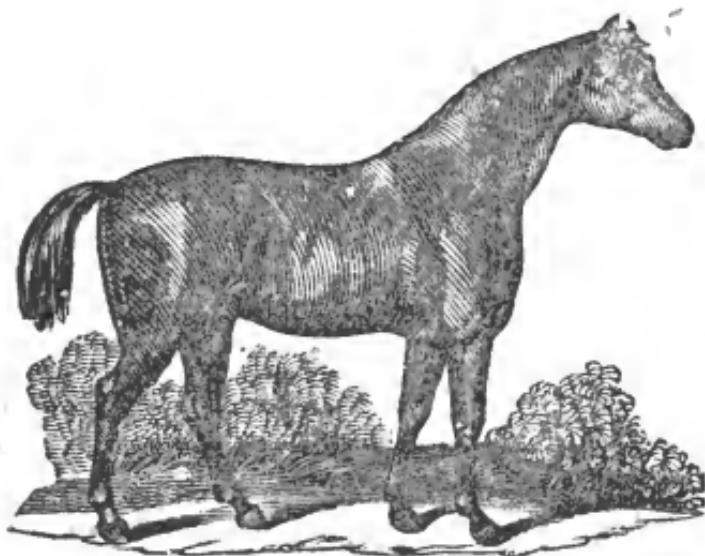
RULES.

<i>Cion, sion, tion</i> , sound like <i>shon</i> , either in the middle, or at the end of Words.	<i>Cian, tian, like shan.</i>
<i>Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti</i> , like <i>sh.</i>	<i>Cient, tient, like shent.</i>
<i>Cial, tial</i> , commonly sound like <i>shal.</i>	<i>Cious, scious, and tious, like shus.</i>
	<i>Science, tience, like shenoe.</i>

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	por-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	po-ti-on
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	pre"-ci-ous
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Quo-ti-ent
cau-ti-on	mis-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
con-sci-ence	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ous	no-ti-on	spe-ci-ous
Dic-ti-on	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
fac-ti-ous	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
frac-ti-on	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-ous	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ence	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	pen-si-on	vi"-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

I. THE HORSE.



THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he dis-tin-gui-sh-es his com-pa-ni-ons, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill-use, overwork, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle ; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung ; their fat is made into candles ; their hides, into shoes and boots ; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar ; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet ; and of milk we make cheese ; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf : its flesh is veal ; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be con-sid-er-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle ; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of instruction ; but it appears by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal ; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous ; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh ; but hunger will force them to eat rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

5. THE CAT.



THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light the pupil of the eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner; they are self-willed and wayward. Cats dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side; she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers.

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attēndance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT

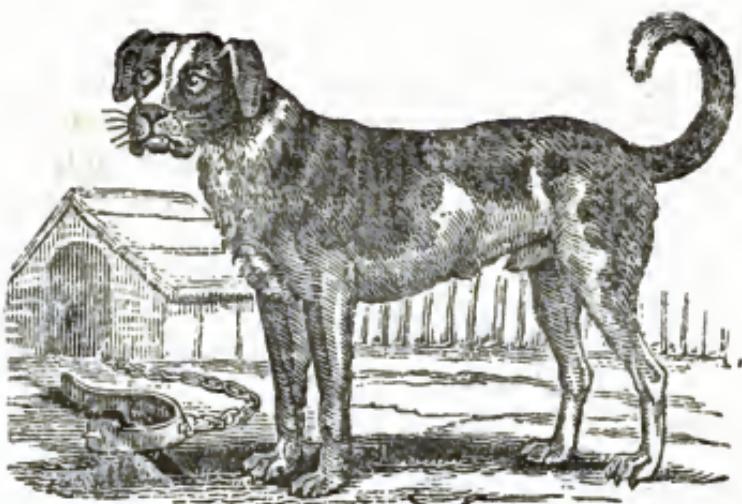


A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is va-lu-a-ble for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of brows-ing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid : the flesh of kids is esteemed ; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak con sti-tu-ti-ons drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful ; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.

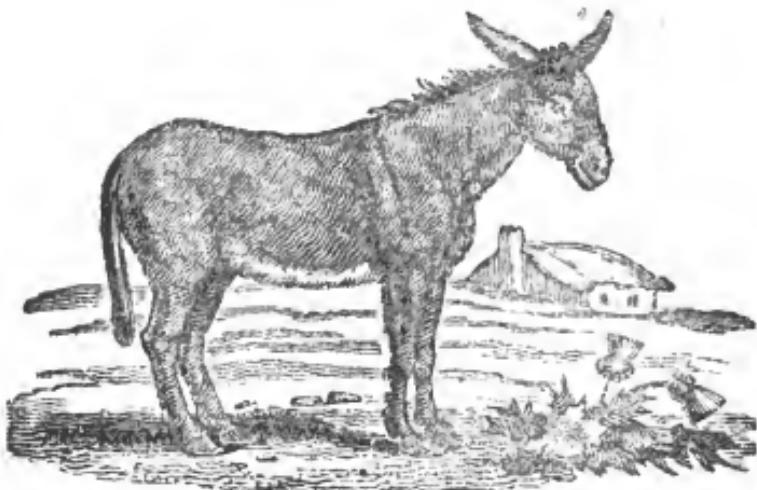


THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man ; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take the bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. . The dog understands his master, by the tone of his voice ; nay, even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those who straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-gui-shes a stranger as soon as he arrives ; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domes-

tics ; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-tions. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of e-du-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by scent ; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.



THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.— Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty ? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse ; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.

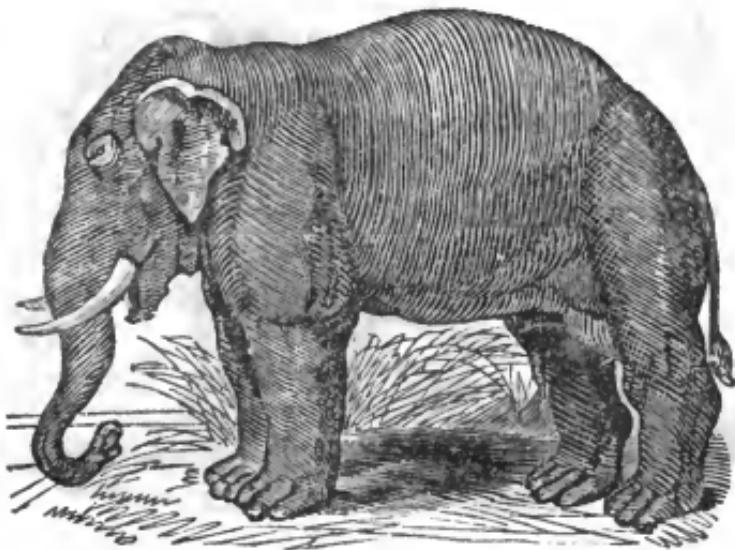


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawney, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is some-what smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on.

11. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shown a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total inactivity and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-por-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	ré-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-tion	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-sion	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-fi"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Temp-ta-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-so-lute-ly	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	beau-ti-ful-ly	cred-it-a-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	be-ne-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
a"-cri-mo-ny	boun-til-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ad-di-to-ry	bur-go-mas-ter	del-i-ca-cy
ad-e-quate-ly	Cap-i-tal-ly	des-pi-ca-ble
ad-mi-ra-ble	cas-u-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ral-ty	cat-er-pil-lar	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-ver-sa-ry	cel-i-ba-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
af-fa-ble-ness	cen-su-ra-ble	drom-e-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	ce"-re-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-li-en-ate	cog-ni-za-ble	el-e-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	el-i-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	em-i-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
am-i-ca-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
am-o-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
an-i-ma-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-site-ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	feb-ru-a-ry
an-ti-cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-ti-qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mi-da-ble
ap-o-plex-y	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	fraud-u-lent-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	friv-o-lous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co"-py-hold-er	Gen-e-ral-ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	gen-e-rous-ly
a-vi-a-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-flow-er

go-vern-a-ble	mod-e-rate-ly	prom-is-so-ry
grad-a-to-ry	mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er	mo-nas-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er
hab-it-a-ble	mo"-ral-i-zer	Rat-i-fi-er
het-e-ro-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
hon-our-a-ble	mu-si-cal-ly	right-e-ous-ness
hos-pit-a-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sac-ri-fi-cer
hu-mour-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sal-u-ta-ry
Ig-no-mi"-ny	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry
im-i-ta-tor	ne-cro-man-cy	sat-is-fi-ed
in-do-lent-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	sec-re-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	not-a-ble-ness	sep-a-rate-ly
in-ti-ma-cy	nu-me-rous-ly	ser-vi-ce-a-ble
in-tri-ca-cy	Ob-du-ra-cy	slov-en-li-ness
in-ven-to-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sol-i-ta-ry
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-vi-ous-ly	sov-e-reign-ty
ju-di-ca-ture	oc-eu-pi-er	spec-u-la-tive
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-u-lar-ly	spi"-rit-u-al
Lap-i-da-ry	op-er-a-tive	stat-u-a-ry
lit-e-ral-ly	or-a-to-ry	sub-lu-na-ry
lit-e-ra-ture	or-di-na-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lo"-gi-cal-ly	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-fy-ing
lu-mi-na-ry	pal-a-ta-ble	ter-ri-to-ry
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	par-don-a-bie	tes-ti-mo-ny
mal-le-a-ble	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tol-e-ra-ble
man-da-to-ry	pen-e-tra-bie	tran-si-to-ry
ma"-tri-mo-ny	per-ish-a-bie	Val-u-a-ble
mel-an-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-bie	va-ri-a-ble
mem-o-ra-ble	preb-en-da-ry	ve"-ge-ta-ble
men-su-ra-ble	pref-er-a-ble	ven-e-ra-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mil-i-ta-ry	prev-a-lent-ly	vol-un-ta-ry
mis-er-a-ble	prof-it-a-ble	War-rant-a-ble

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.*

Ab-bre-vi-ate	as-sas-si-nate	con-su-ma-ble
ab-dom-i-nal	as-trol-o-ger	con-sist-en-cy
a-bil-i-ty	as-tron-o-mer	con-tam-i-nate
a-bom-i-nate	at-ten-u-ate	con-tempt-i-ble
a-bun-dant-ly	a-vail-a-ble	con-test-a-ble
a-bu-sive-ly	au-then-ti-cate	con-tig-u-ous
ac-cel-e-rate	au-thor-i-ty	con-tin-u-al
ac-ces-si-ble	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-trib-u-tor
ac-com-pa-ny	be-at-i-tude	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-count-a-ble	be-com-ing-ly	con-vers-a-ble
ac-cu-mu-late	be-ha-vi-our	co-op-e-rate
a-cid-i-ty	be-nef-i-cence	cor-po-re-al
ad-min-is-ter	be-nev-o-lence	cor-rel-a-tive
ad-mon-ish-er	bi-o-gra-phy	cor-rob-o-rate
ad-ven-tu-rer	bi-tu-mi-nous	cor-ro-sive-ly
a-gree-a-ble	Ca-lam-i-tous	cu-ta-ne-ous
al-low-a-ble	ca-lum-ni-ous	De-bil-i-tate
am-bas-sa-dor	ca-pit-u-late	de-crep-i-tude
am-big-u-ous	ca-tas-tro-phy	de-fen-si-ble
am-phib-i-ous	cen-so-ri-ous	de-fin-i-tive
a-nat-o-mist	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-form-i-ty
an-gel-i-cal	chro-nol-o-gy	de-gen-e-rate
an-ni-hil-ate	con-form-a-ble	de-ject-ed-ly
a-nom-a-lous	con-grat-u-late	de-lib-e-rate
an-tag-o-nist	con-sid-er-ate	de-light-ful-ly
an-tip-a-thy	con-sis-to-ry	de-lin-e-ate
an- ^{ti} -qui-ty	con-sol-i-date	de-liv-er-ance
a-pol-o-gize	con-spic-u-ous	de-moc-ra-cy
a-rith-me-tic	con-spi"-ra-cy	de-mon-stra-ble

de-nom-i-nate	e-lu-ci-date	fe-li"-ci-ty
de-plo-ra-ble	e-mas-cu-late	fra-gil-i-ty
de-pop-u-late	em-pi"-ri-cal	fru-gal-i-ty
de-pre-ci-ate	em-pov-er-ish	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-si-ra-ble	en-am-el-ler	Ge-o-gra-phy
de-spite-ful-ly	en-thu-si-ast	ge-om-e-try
de-spond-en-cy	e-nu-me-rate	gram-ma-ri-an
de-ter-mi-nate	e-pis-co-pal	gram-mat-i-cal
de-test-a-ble	e-pit-o-me	Ha-bil-i-ment
dex-te"-ri-ty	e-quiv-o-cate	ha-bit-u-ate
di-min-u-tive	er-ro-ne-ous	har-mon-i-cal
dis-cern-i-ble	e-the-re-al	her-met-i-cal
dis-cov-e-ry	e-van-ge-list	hi-la"-ri-ty
dis-crim-i-nate	e-vap-o-rate	hu-man-i-ty
dis-dain-ful-ly	e-va-sive-ly	hu-mil-i-ty
dis-grace-ful-ly	e-ven-tu-al	hy-poth-e-sis
dis-loy-al-ty	ex-am-in-er	I-dol-a-ter
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ceed-ing-ly	il-lit-e-rate
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-ces-sive-ly	il-lus-tri-ous
dis-sat-is-fy	ex-cu-sa-ble	im-men-si-ty
dis-sim-i-lar	ex-ec-u-tor	im-mor-tal-ize
dis-u-ni-on	ex-em-pla-ry	im-mu-ta-ble
di-vin-i-ty	ex-fo-li-ate	im-ped-i-ment
dog-mat-i-cal	ex-hil-a-rate	im-pen-i-tence
dox-ol-o-gy	ex-on-e-rate	im-pe-ri-ous
du-pli"-ci-ty	ex-or-bi-tant	im-per-ti-nent
E-bri-e-ty	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-pet-u-ous
ef-fec-tu-al	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-pi-e-ty
ef-fem-i-nate	ex-trav-a-gant	im-plac-a-ble
ef-fron-te-ry	ex-trem-i-ty	im-pol-i-tic
e-gre-gi-ous	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-por-tu-nate
e-jac-u-late	fas-tid-i-ous	im-pos-si-ble
e-lab-o-rate	fa-tal-i-ty	im-prob-a-ble

im-pov-er-ish	ma-te-ri-al	re-gen-e-rate
im-preg-na-ble	me-trop-o-lis	re-luc-tan-cy
im-prov-a-ble	mi-rac-u-lous	re-mark-a-ble
im-prov-i-dent	mu-ni-fi-cence	re-mu-ne-rate
in-an-i-mate	Na-tiv-i-ty	re-splen-dent-ly
in-au-gu-rate	non-sen-si-cal	re-sto-ra-tive
in-ca-pa-ble	no-to-ri-ous	re-su-ma-ble
in-clem-en-cy	O-be-di-ent	re-ver-be-rate
in-cli-na-ble	ob-serv-a-ble	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-con-stan-cy	om-nip-o-tent	si-mil-i-tude
in-cu-ra-ble	o-rac-u-lar	sim-pli"-ci-ty
in-de-cen-cy	o-ri"-gi-nal	so-lem-ni-ty
in-el-e-gant	Par-tic-u-lar	so-li"-ci-tor
in-fat-u-ate	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li"-ci-tous
in-hab-i-tant	per-pet-u-al	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-grat-i-tude	per-spic-u-ous	su-per-flu-ous
in-sin-u-ate	phi-los-o-pher	su-pe-ri-or
in-teg-ri-ty	pos-te-ri-or	su-per-la-tive
in-ter-pre-ter	pre-ca-ri-ous	su-prem-a-cy
in-tract-a-ble	pre-cip-i-tate	Tau-tol-o-gy
in-trep-id-ly	pre-des-ti-nate	ter-ra-que-ous
in-val-i-date	pre-dom-i-nate	the-ol-o-gy
in-vet-e-rate	pre-oc-cu-py	tri-um-phant-ly
in-vid-i-ous	pre-va"-ri-cate	tu-mul-tu-ous
in-vin-ci-ble	pro-gen-i-tor	ty-ran-ni-cal
ir-ra-di-ate	pros-pe"-ri-ty	U-nan-i-mous
i-tin-e-rant	Ra-pid-i-ty	u-bi"-qui-ty
Ju-rid-i-cal	re-cep-ta-cle	un-search-a-ble
La-bo-ri-ous	re-cum-ben-cy	Va-cu-i-ty
le-git-i-mate	re-cur-ren-cy	ver-nac-u-lar
le-gu-mi-nous	re-deem-a-ble	vi-cis-si-tude
lux-u-ri-ous	re-dun-dan-cy	vi-va"-ci-ty
Mag-nif-i-cent	re-frac-to-ry	vo-lup-tu-ous

SELECT FABLES.

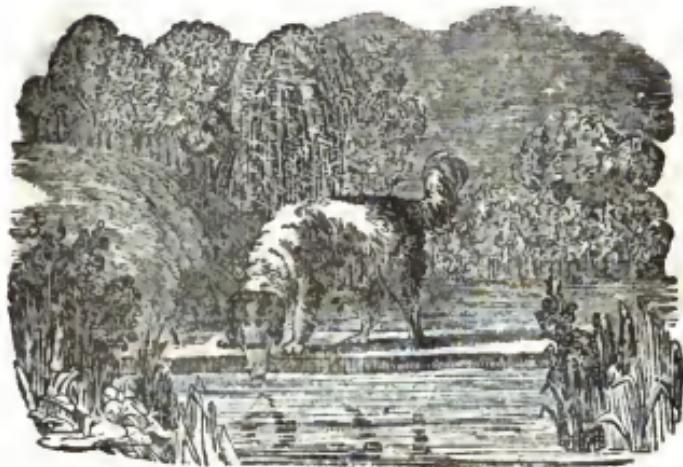
1. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice ; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in conse-quence gave up the attempt. Pshaw ! said he, eyeing them as he retired with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed ; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost ;
But still self-love will say—"Despise
"What others gain at any cost !
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
"Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog, crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-!y, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade:
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery not his store.

III THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF



A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in re-a-li-ty, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Not ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believ'd
By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger, an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridic-u-lous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A Wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect you are a Wolf.

Let every youth with cautious breast,
Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
Takes the sure road to be undone.
A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance, came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb in a great fright; the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire, encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your dam then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vo-cif-e-ra-ted the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage; I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprang upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice leagued with Strength and Pow'r
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
 In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
 And seek to make the weak their prey:
 No equal rights obtain regard,
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bóm-i-na-ble-ness
au-thór-i-ta-tive-ly
Con-cíl-i-a-to-ry
con-grát-u-la-to-ry
con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
De-clá"-ra-to-ri-ly
E-jác-u-la-to-ry
ex-pós-tu-la-to-ry
In-tól-er-a-ble-ness
in-vól-un-ta-ri-ly
Un-pár-don-a-ble-ness
un-próf-it-a-ble-ness
un-réa-son-a-ble-ness
A-pos-tól-i-cal-ly
Be-a-tíf-i-cal-ly
Ce"-re-mó-ni-ous-ly
cir-cum-ám-bi-ent-ly
con-sen-tá-ne-ous-ly
con-tu-mé-li-ous-ly
Di-a-ból-i-cal-ly
di-a-mét-ri-cal-ly
dis-o-bé-di-ent-ly
Em-blem-át-i-cal-ly
In-con-síd-er-ate-ly
in-con-vé-ni-ent-ly
in-ter-róg-a-to-ry
Ma-gis-té-ri-al-ly
mer-i-tó-ri-ous-ly
Re-com-ménd-a-to-ry
Su-per-án-nu-a-ted
su-per-nú-me-ra-ry
An-te-di-lú-vi-an

An-ti-mo-nárch-i-cal
arch-i-e-pís-co-pal
a-ris-to-crát-i-cal
Dis-sat-is-fac-to-ry
E"-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al
Fa-mi-li-á"-ri-ty
Ge-ne-a-ló-gi-cal
ge-ne-ral-ís-si-mo
He-te-ro-gé-ne-ous
his-to-ri-ó"-gra-pher
Im-mu-ta-bil-i-ty
in-fal-li-bil-i-ty
Pe-cu-li-á"-ri-ty
pre-des-ti-ná-ri-an
Su-per-in-tend-en-cy
Trig-o-no-mét-ri-cal
U-ni-ver-sál-i-ty
un-phi-lo-sóph-i-cal
An-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an
Com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty
Dis-sat-is-fac-ti-on
Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly
Im-ma-te-ri-ál-i-ty
im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty
in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty
in-con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
in-cor-rupt-i-bil-i-ty
in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty
ip-e-cac-u-án-ha
Lat-i-tu-di-ná-ri-an
Val-e-tu-di-ná-ri-an

INDUSTRY and INDOLENTCE CONTRASTED,

A Moral Tale.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William, and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when his second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they thrrove so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of till one day in autumn, when by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit: and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right to it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other which you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received of his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

From this happy change in his conduct, he derived the advantage, not only of enriching himself with a plentiful crop of fruit, but also of getting rid of bad and pernicious habits. His father was so perfectly satisfied with his re-

formation, that the following season he gave him and his brother the produce of a small orchard, which they shared equally between them.

Moral and Practical Observations, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Few are so wise as to prefer useful reproof to treacherous praise.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

Grace to the body is like good sense to the mind.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

No person is either so happy or so unhappy as he imagines.

By other's faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

Our own distrust somewhat justifies the deceit of others.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Quarrels would never be lasting, were the fault only on one side.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all; yet without a friend the world is but a wilderness.

Of nothing are we so liberal as of our advice.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the bane of every thing ; it is like the barren soil on which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends, who is often changing them.

Repentance is often not so much a remorse for what we have done, as the dread of its consequences.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those who are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Youth is the season for laying the foundation of learning and virtue.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution ; the rest is all imaginary.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy ; by passing it over, he is his superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged ; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery ; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us ; and we must do violence to our nature to shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commands you is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.

Often should we be ashamed of our best actions, were the world to witness the motives that produce them.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.

Better is it to appear to be what we are, than to seem to be what we are not.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

Those that apply themselves much to little things, seldom become capable of great ones.

Philosophy is then only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not as the ostentation of science.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Every man boasts of his heart, but no one dares to speak well of his head.

Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

In praising the past, we sometimes condemn the present ; we show our contempt of what now is, by our esteem for what is no more.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

The study of man is more needful than that of books.

There are reproaches which give praise ; and there are praises which reproach.

Blame not before thou hast examined the truth ; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled by every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them, but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance. The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation ; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation ; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years ; but wisdom is the grey hairs unto man, and an unspotted life is old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

If thou wouldest get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him ; for some men are friends for their own occasions, but will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity ; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

We must not only cease to do evil, but learn to do well.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never meet with a friend to his mind.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother ; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee ?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

In the morning think what thou hast to do ; and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes ; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

The good that may be done by riches, is very great, but not so much as by a good example.

Vicious habits are a great stain to human nature ; every person actuated by reason, should avoid them.

Economy is no disgrace : it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Passion always makes a fool of a man of sense.

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

Wisdom is to the mind, what health is to the body.

A small injury to another is a great injury to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason ; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER that time is money.—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but six-pence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense ; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific, or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and three-pence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man, of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good pay-master is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*: that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE EXERCISE OF MORALITY,
DERIVED FROM SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES.

I. *Industry*.—WHENEVER the blessing of God has been bestowed in any very eminent degree, it has usually fallen upon those employed in industrious occupations. Thus David was called from tending his flocks, to be anointed king over Israel. Saul was elected to the same honour while engaged in seeking his father's asses. And the apostles were called—Matthew from the receipt of custom; the sons of Zebedee from mending their nets; and all from some useful occupation—to the most honourable office ever allotted to human agency.

II. *Honesty*.—Be honest, and scorn deceit. Gehazi, the servant of the prophet Elisha, thought to enrich himself with the gifts that his master refused; and he forged a lie for the gratification of his avarice. His avarice was gratified; but he was cursed with leprosy as the consequence.

III. *Speak the Truth*.—Ananias and his wife lied by mutual consent, and lying was the *last* act of their lives. Adhere to truth, lest such be your case.

IV. *Patience*.—There is no virtue that is more derided than this, and none that turns to greater account: whether we view its exercise in great things or in small, it is sure to bring a harvest of profit to those who practise it. “The patience of Job” is become a proverbial expression; but few, following the sacred injunction, give it due consideration. Perhaps it was exhibited more vividly in his forbearance under the cruel accusations of his mistaken friends, than even in his submission to bodily suffering. We shall do well to imitate his example and in “patience possess our souls.”

V. *Humility*.—The wise are humble; but pride is foolishness, and often the forerunner of destruction. Pride prompted David to number the men of Israel, and the consequence was the destruction of seventy thousand by the plague. Pride impelled Haman to erect a gallows for Mordecai, whose refusal to render him obeisance poisoned all his enjoyments. Mordecai was honoured by the king, and Haman was hanged on his own gallows.

VI. Temperance.—Intoxication is sometimes pleaded as an excuse for other faults; but is one that should never be admitted, because it has none for itself. The world is full of the deplorable consequences of this vice—a vice which invariably leads to the commission of other excesses, and often to the most revolting crimes. Noah, through ignorance, fell into this snare, and a curse was entailed upon his offspring. Lot fell under its influence, and committed a crime at which human nature shudders.

VII. Humanity.—“A good man is merciful to his beast.” You may form a fair estimate of any man’s character from his treatment of dumb creatures. The cruel are always despicable in other respects. It is an insult to the Divine Being to misuse his creatures. An ass reproved the madness of the prophet Balaam. One of the reasons why God so long forebore to destroy the city of Nineveh, was, that it contained *much cattle*.

VIII. Obedience to Parents.—This is the most important duty of the filial relation; and its violation is generally followed by some expressions of the divine displeasure. Under the Jewish law, obstinate disobedience to parents was punished with death: hence the commandment enjoins obedience, “that thy days may be *long in the land*.” St. Paul says, “Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right.”

IX. Covetousness.—Beware of covetousness: though a vice of obscure aspect, it combines within itself envy, pride, and fraud; like a pestilential vapour, which, though scarcely discernible by the sense, includes all the elements of disease and death. Ahab, at first, *only coveted* the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite; but what horrible crimes were committed that he might obtain it! And mark the result: “Hast thou killed,” said the prophet, “and taken possession? Thus saith the Lord; In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth, shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.”

X. Prudence.—Listen to the advice of your elders. It frequently happens, that we know not the value of experience until it has taught us many a bitter lesson. Rehoboam rejected the counsel of the old men who had stood before his father, and followed that of his own thoughtless and ignorant companions: but he paid dearly for his obstinacy, in the revolt of the ten tribes, and the loss of the major part of his kingdom.

Eph'e-sus	Hor-o-na'im	La'mech
Ep-i-cu-re'ans	Ho-san'na	La-o-di-ce'a
F'sar-had'don	Hy-men-e'us	Laz'a-rus
E-thi-o'pia	Ich'a-bod	Leb'a-non
Eu-roc'ly-don	Id-u-mæ'a	Lem'u-el
Eu'ty-chus	Im-man'u-el	Lu'ci-fer
Fe'lix	I-sai'ah	Lyd'i-a
Fes'tus	Ish'bo-sheth	Ma"ce-do'ni-a
For-tu-na'tus	Ish'ma-el	Mach-pe'lah
Ga'bri-el	Is'sa-char	Ma-ha-na'im
Gad-a-renes'	Ith'a-mar	Ma-nas'seh
Gal-a'ti-a	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Ma-no'ah
Gal'i-lee	Jeb'u-site	Mar-a-nath'a
Ga-ma'li-el	Jed-e-di'ah	Mat-thew
Ged-a-li'ah	Je-ho'a-haz	Maz'-za-roth
Ge-ha'zi	Je-hoi a-chin	Mel-chiz'e-dek
Ger-ge-senes'	Je-hoi'a-kim	Mer'i-bah
Ger'i-zim	Je-ho'ram	Me-ro'dach
Gib'e-on-ites	Je-hosh'a-phat	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Gid'e-on	Je-ho'vah	Me-thu'se-lah
Gol'go-tha	Je-phun'neh	Mi-chai'ah
Go-mor'rah	Jer-e-mi'ah	Mi'cha-el
Had-ad-e'zer	Jer'i-cho	Mir'i-am
Ha-do'ram	Jer-o-bo'am	Mna'son
Hal-le-lu'jah	Je-ru'sa-lem	Mor'de-cai
Ha-nam'e-el	Jez'e-bel	Mo-ri'ah
Han'a-ni	Jon'a-dab	Na'a-man
Han-a-ni'ah	Jon'a-than	Na'o-mi
Haz'a-el	Josh'u-a	Naph'ta-li
Her-mo'ge-nes	Jo-si'ah	Na-than'a-el
He-ro'di-as	Kei'lah	Naz-a-rene'
Hez-e-ki'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Naz'a-reth
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Ki-ka'i-on	Naz'a-rite
Hil-ki'ah	La'chish	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar

Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Shu'nam-ite	Thy-a-ti'ra
Ne-he-mi'ah	Sib'bo-leth	Ti-mo'the-us
Rem-a-li'ah	Sil'o-am	To-bi'ah
Reph'a-im	Sil-va'nus	Vash'ti
Reu'ben	Sim'e-on	U-phar'sin
Rim'mon	Sis'e-ra	U-ri'jah
Ru'ha-mah	Sol'o-mon	Uz-zí'ah
Sa-be'ans	Steph'a-nas	Zac-che'us
Sa-ma'ri-a	Su-san'nah	Zar'e-phath
San-bal'lat	Sy-ro-phe-ni'ci-a	Zeb'e-dee
Sap-phi'ra	Tab'e-ra	Zech-a-ri'ah
Sa-rep'-ta	Tab'i-tha	Ze-de-ki'ah
Sen-na-che'rib	Te-haph'ne-hes	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ser'a-phim	Ter'a-phim	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Shi-lo'ah	Ter-tul'lus	Ze-lo'phe-had
Shim'e-i	The-oph'i-lus	Zer-u'i'ah
Shu'lam-ite	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Zip-po'rah

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deen	An-ti-pa'ros	Bes-sa-ra'bi-a
Ab-er-isth'with	Ap'pen-nines	Bis-na'gar
Ac-a-pul'co	Arch-an'gel	Bok'ha-ra
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Au-ren-ga'bad	Bo-na-vis'ta
Ach-e-me'ni-a	Ba-bel-man'del	Bos'pho-rus
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bab'y-lon	Bo-rys'the-nes
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bag-na'gar	Bra-gan'za
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Bar-ba'does	Bran'den-burg
A-me"ri-ca	Bar-ce-lo'na	Bu-thra'tes
Am-phi-p'o-lis	Ba-va'ri-a	Bus-so'ra
An-da-lu'si-a	Bel-ve-dere'	By-zan'ti-um
An-nap'o-lis	Be-ne-ven'to	Caf-fra'ri-a

Cag-li-a'ri	Do-do'na	Glou'ces-ter
Cal-a-ma'ta	Do-min'go	Gol-con'da
Cal-cut'ta	Do-min'i-ca	Gua'de-loupe
Cal-i-for'ni-a	Dus'sel-dorf	Guel-der-land
Ca-pra'ri-a	Dyr-rach'i-um	Gu'za-rat
Ca"ra-ma'ni-a	Ed'in-burgh	Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Car-tha-ge'na	El-e-phan'ta	Hei'del-burg
Cat-a-lo'ni-a	E-leu'the-ræ	Hel-voet-sluys'
Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	Ep-i-dam'nus	Her-man-stadt'
Ce-pha-le'na	Ep-i-dau'-rus	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Ce-rau'ni-a	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	His-pa-ni-o'la
Cer-cy"pha-læ	Es-cu'ri-al	Hyr-ca'ni-a
Chæ-ro-ne'a	Es-qui-maux'	Ja-mai'ca
Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Il-ly"ri-cum
Chan-der-na-gore'	E-thi-o'pi-a	In-nis-kil'len
Chris-ti-an'a	Eu-pa-to'ri-a	Is-pa-han'
Chris-ti-an-o'ple	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa	Kanits-chat'ka
Con-nec'ti-cut	Fas-cel'li-na	Kim-bol-ton
Con-stan-ti-no'ple	Fer-man'agh	Kon'igs-burg
Co-pen-ha'gen	Fon-te-ra'bi-a	La-bra-dor'
Cor-o-man'del	For-te-ven-tu'ra	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a
Co"ry-pha'si-um	Fred'e-ricks-burg	Lamp'sa-cus
Cyc'la-des	Fri-u'li	Lan'gue-doc
Da-ghes'tan	Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lau'ter-burg
Da-le-car'li-a	Fur'sten-burg	Leo-min'ster
Dal-ma'ti-a	Gal-li-pa'gos	Li-thu-a'ni-a
Dam-i-et'ta	Gal-lip'o-lis	Li-va'di-a
Dar-da-nelles'	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Lon-don-der'ry
Dar-da'ni-a	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Lou'is-burgh
Dau'phi-ny	Gar-a-man'tes	Lou-is-i-a'na
De-se-a'da	Gas'co-ny	Lu'nen-burg
Di-ar-be'ker	Ge-ne'va	Lux'em-burg
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis	Ger'ma-ny	Ly-ca-o'ni-a
Di-os-cu'ri-as	Gib-ral'tar	Ly-si-ma'chi-a

Ma-cas'sar	O-ver-ys'sel	Spitz-ber'gen
Ma"ce-do'ni-a	Pa-lat'i-nate	Swit'zer-land
Mad-a-gas'car	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Tar-ra-go'na
Man-ga-lore'	Pat-a-go'ni-a	Thi-on-ville'
Mar'a-thon	Penn-syl-va'nia	Thu-rin'gi-a
Mar-tin'i-co	Phi-lip-ville'	Tip-pe-ra'ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Pon-di-cher'ry	To-bols'koi
Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an	Py"re-nees'	Ton-ga-ta-boo'
Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a	Qui-be-ron'	Tran-syl-va'nia
Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Qui-lo'a	Tur-co-ma'ni-a
Mc-no-mo-ta'pa	Quir-i-na'lis	Val-en-cien'nes
Na-to'-li-a	Rat'is-bon	Ver-o-ni'ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ra-ven'na	Ve-su'vi-us
Ne-rins'koi	Ra'vens-burg	Vir-gi'ni-a
Neuf-cha-teau'	Ro-set'ta	U-ran'i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Rot'ter-dam	West-ma'ni-a
Nic-o-me'di-a	Sal-a-man'ca	West-pha'li-a
Ni-cop'o-lis	Sa-mar-cand'	Wol-fen-but'tle
No-vo-go'rod	Sa-moi-e'da	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Nu'rem-berg	Sa"ra-gos'sa	Xy-lop'o-lis
Oc'za-kow	Sar-di'ni-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Oo-no-las'ka	Schaff-hau'sen	Zan-zi-bar'
Os'na-burg	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam	Zen-o-do'ti-a.
O-ta-hei'te	Si-be'ri-a	Zo-ro-an'der

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	A-nac're-on	An-tis'the-nes
A-ges-i-la'us	An-axi'man-der	A-pel'les
Al-ci-bi'a-des	An-do"ci-des	Ar-chim'e-des
A-lex-an'der	An-tig'o-nus	A-re-thu'sa
A-lex-an-drop'o-lis	An-tim'a-chus	A-ri-star'chus

A-ri-si'ti-des	Com-a-ge'na	Ep-i-char'mus
A-ri-si-to-de'mas	Con'stan-tine	Ep-ic-te'tus
A-ri-si-to-ph'ases	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Ep-i-cu'russ
A'ris-to-tle	Gor-ne'li-a	Ep-i-men'i-des
Ar-tem-i-do'ris	Cor-un-ca'nus	E-ra-sis'tra-tus
Ath-en-o-do'russ	Co"ry-ban'tes	E-ra-tos'the-nes
Ba'ja-zet	Cra-tip'pus	E-ra-tos'tra-tus
Bac-chi'a-dæ	Ctes'i-phon	E-rich-tho'ni-us
Bel-ler'o-phon	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	Eu'me-nes
Be"re-cyn'thi-a	Da-moc'ra-tes	Eu'no-mus
Bi-sal'tæ	Dar'da-nus	Eu-rip'i-des
Bo-a-di"ce-a	Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Bo-e'thi-us	Da-ri'us	Eu-ryt'i-on
Bo-mil car	De-ceb'a-lus	Eu-thy-de'mus
Brach-ma'nes	Dem-a-ra'tus	Eu-tych'i-des
Bri-tan'ni-cus	De-mon'i-des	Ex-ag'o-nus
Bu-ceph'a-lus	De-moc'ri-tus	Fa'bi-us
Ca-lig'u-la	De-mos'the-nes	Fa-bri"ci-us
Cal-lic'ra-tes	De-mos'tra-tus	Fa-vo-ri'nus
Cal-lic-rat'i-das	Deu-ca'li-on	Faus-ti'na
Cal-lim'a-chus	Di-ag'o-ras	Faus'tu-lus
Cam-by'ses	Din-dy-me'ne	Fi-de'næ
Ca-mil'lus	Di-nom'a-che	Fi-den'ti-a
Car-ne'a-des	Di-os-cor'i-des	Fla-min'i-us
Cas-san'der	Do-don'i-des	Flo-ra'li-a
Cas-si'o-pe	Do-mi"ti-á-nus	Ga-bi'e'nus
Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	E-lec'tri-on	Ga-bin'i-us
Ce-the'gus	El-eu-sin'i-a	Gan-ga"ri-dæ
Char-i-de-mus	Em-ped'o-cles	Gan-y-me'des
Cle-oc'ri-tus	En-dym'i-on	Ga"ra-man'tes
Cle-o-pa'tra	E-pam-i-non'das	Gar'ga-ris
Cli-tom'a-chus	E-paph-ro-di'tus	Ger-man'i-cus
Clyt-em-nes'tra	Eph-i-al'tes	Gor-di-a'nus
Col-la-ti'nus	Eph'o-ri	Gor'go-nes

Gra-ti-a'nus	Ju-li-a'nus	Nau'cra-tes
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	La-om'e-don	Nao-tan'a-bis
Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas	Le-on'i-das	Nea'cles
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Le-o-tych'i-des	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Har-poc'ra-tes	Le-os'the-nes	Ni'dag'o-ras
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces	Ni-coc'ra-tes
He-ge-sis'tra-tus	Lon-gim'a-nus	Nic-o-la'us
He"ge-tor'i-des	Lu-per-ca'li-a	Ni-com'a-chus
He-li-o-do'rus	Lyc'o-phron	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
He-li-co-ni'a-des	Lyc-o-me'des	Nu'mi-tor
He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Ly-cur'gi-des	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Ly-cur'gus	O'di-pus
He-lo'tes	Ly-sim'a-chus	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
He-phæs'ti-on	Ly-sis'tra-tus	Om-o-pha'gi-a
He-ra-cli'tus	Man-ti-ne'u-s	On-e-sic'ri-tus
Her'cu-les	Mar-cel-li'nus	On-o-mac'ri-tus
Her-mag'o-ras	Mas-si-nis'sa	Or-thag'o-ras
Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mas-sag'e-tæ	Os-cho-pho'ri-a
Her-mi'o-ne	Max-im-i-a'nus	Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
Her-mo-do'rus	Meg'a-ra	Pa-læph'a-tus
He-rod'o-tus	Me-gas'the-nes	Pal-a-me'des
Hes-pe"ri-des	Me-la-nip'pi-des	Pal-i-nu'rus
Hi-e-ro"ny-mus	Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Hip-pag'o-ras	Me-nal'ci-das	Par-rha'si-us
Hip-poc'ra-tes	Me-nec'ra-tes	Pa-tro'clus
Hy-a-cin'thus	Men-e-la'u-s	Pau-sa'ni-as
Hy-dro-pho'russ	Me-nœ'ce-us	Pe-lo-pon-ne'sus
Hys-tas'pes	Met-a-git'ni-a	Pen-the-si-le'a
I-phic'ra-tes	Mil-ti'a-des	Phi-lip'pi-des
Iph-i-ge'ni-a	Mith-ri-da'tes	Phi-loc-te'tes
I-soc'ra-tes	Mne-mo"sy-ne	Phi-lom'bro-tus
Ix-i-on'i-des	Mne-sim'a-chus	Phi-lo-me'la
Jo-cas'ta	Na-bar-za'nes	Phi-lo-pœ'men
Ju-gur'tha	Na-bo-nas'sar	Phi-lo-ste-pha'nus

Phi-los'tra-tus	San-cho-ni'a-thon	The-o-pol'e-mus
Phi-lox'e-nus	Sar-dan-a-pa'lus	Ther-mo"py-læ
Pin'da-rus	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Sat-ur-ni'nus	The-od'a-mas
Plei'a-des	Sca-man'der	Thu-cyd'i-des
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Tim-o-de'mus
Po"ly-deu'ce-a	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Ti-moph'a-nes
Po"ly-do'rus	Se-mi"ra-mis	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Po"ly-gi'ton	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Po"lyg-no'tus	Si-mon'i-des	Tyn'da-rus
Po"ly-phe'mus	Si"sy-phus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Por-sen'na	Soc'ra-tes	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Pos-i-do'ni-us	Sog-di-a'nus	Vel-i-ter'na
Prax-it'e-les	Soph'o-cles	Ven-u-le'i-us
Pro-tes-i-la'us	Soph-o-nis'ba	Ve"ro-doc'ti-us
Psam-met'i-chus	Spith-ri-da'tes	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Pyg-ma'li-on	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Vir-gin'i-us
Py-læm'e-nes	Ste-sich'o-rus	Vi-tel'li-us
Py-thag'o-ras	Stra-to-ni'cus	Xan-tip'pus
Quin-til-i-a'nus	Sys-i-gam'bis	Xe-nag'o-ras
Qui-ri-na'li-a	Sy-sim'e-thres	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Qui-ri'nus	Te-lem'a-chus	Xe-noph'a-nes
Qui-ri'tes	Tha-les'tri-a	Xen'o-phon
Rhad-a-man'thus	The-mis'to-cles	Zen-o-do'rus
Rom'u-lus	The-oc'ri-tus	Zeux-id'a-mus
Ru-tu-pi'nus	The-oph'a-nes	Zo-ro-as'ter

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.

at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha'-lees; Archimedes, Archim'e-dees.

The diphthong *aa* sounds like short *a*.

The diphthong *ee* sounds like long *e*.

CE sounds like single *e*.

at the end of many words forms a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel'o-pe.

Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as Pto-
lomy, Tol'-o-my.

G has its hard sound in most names.

CH sounds like *k*, as Christ, Krist; or Antioch, An-ti-ok.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Auger</i> , a carpenter's tool	<i>Boy</i> , a lad
<i>Accidents</i> , chances		<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Bate</i> , to take less	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Axe</i> , a hatchet	<i>Bait</i> , an allurement	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's axe	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Butt</i> , four hogsheads
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>Calendar</i> , almanae
<i>Air</i> , the atmosphere	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Been</i> , from <i>to be</i>	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cellar</i> , underground
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Censure</i> , to blame
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Bore</i> , did bear	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Ceiling</i> of a room
	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	

<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter	<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Flee</i> , to run away
<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence	<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Claws</i> , of a bird	<i>Draught</i> , of drink	<i>Flew</i> , did fly
<i>Coarse</i> , not fine	<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Flue</i> , down
<i>Course</i> , a race	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney
<i>Corse</i> , a dead body	<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Complement</i> , the remainder	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Fourth</i> , the number
<i>Consort</i> , companion	<i>Imminent</i> , impend-ing	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>You</i> , thou or ye	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Crews</i> , ship's companies	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Currant</i> , small fruit	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>Ever</i> , a basin	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg
<i>Cygnet</i> , young swan	<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Signet</i> , a seal,	<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Groan</i> , sigh
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Guess</i> , to think
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Hart</i> , deer
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Feint</i> , pretence	<i>Heart</i> , in the body
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Art</i> , skill
<i>Dependence</i> , trust	<i>Fair</i> , merry-making	<i>Heal</i> , to cure
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Fare</i> , charge	<i>Heel</i> , part of a shoe
<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Eel</i> , a fish
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Feet</i> , of the body	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Elm</i> , a tree
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>File</i> , a tool	<i>Hear</i> , the sense
<i>Doe</i> , a she deer	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>Herd</i> , cattle,
	<i>Fir</i> , a tree	<i>Hire</i> , wages
	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin	<i>Ire</i> , great anger
		<i>Him</i> , from he
		<i>Hymn</i> , a song

<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye
<i>Whoop</i> , to hollow	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mortar</i> , of lime
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Imposter</i> , a cheat	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lover</i> , more low	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse,	<i>Of</i> , belonging
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Oh</i> , alas !
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manor</i> , lordship	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Nave</i> , of a wheel	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Pail</i> , a bucket
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pale</i> , colour
<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pale</i> , a fence
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Men</i> , behaviour	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Meat</i> , flesh	<i>Pane</i> , square of glass
<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meet</i> , fit	<i>Pair</i> , two
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	<i>Pare</i> , to peal
<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Meddler</i> , a busybody	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Message</i> , errand	<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board
<i>No</i> , not	<i>Messuage</i> , a house	<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Metal</i> , substance	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister
<i>Leek</i> , kind of onion	<i>Metile</i> , vigour	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land
<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Might</i> , power	
	<i>Mite</i> , an insect	
	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation	

<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Time</i> , duration
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Vein</i> , a blood vessel
<i>Pillar</i> , a column	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Pillow</i> , for the head	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Wain</i> , a waggon
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Subtile</i> , cunning	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Sale</i> , act of selling	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Wither</i> to decay
<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Which</i> , what
<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Through</i> , all along	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	

Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, explaining the Phenomena of Nature.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2. *Air.*—Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation ; and is found by experiments to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy.*—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts ; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and thus promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture.*—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings according to the best models. It contains five orders ; called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic.*—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers ; and notwithstanding the great variety of its application, it consists of only four principal operations ; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy.*—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions of the planetary bodies ; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel ; and three small planets situated between Jupiter, and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve round the Sun ; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these, there are Comets ; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably suns to other systems.

7. *Biography.*—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore the most useful to youth.

8. *Botany.*—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use, and is a most delightful study.

9. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which those combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology.*—Chronology teaches the method of computing time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to two miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of nations, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It naturally divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtle particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

15. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.

16. *Earthquakes.*—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of the electric fluid; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

17. *Ethics.*—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

18. *Geography.*—Geography is that part of science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

19. *Geometry.*—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

20. *Hail.*—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

21. *History.*—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

22. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

23. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

24. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or to relieve them.

25. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of mind. It treats only of abstract qualities; and though it may exercise ingenuity, yet from the nature of its subjects it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

26. *Meteors*.—Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere, and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

27. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

28. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds.

29. *Natural History*.—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

30. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, either by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

31. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

32. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

33. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals, on the principles of reason.

34. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

35. *Physiognomy*.—Physiognom, teaches, or pretends to teach, a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

36. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery.

generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds condensed or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. *Religion*.—Religion is the conformity of the soul to the Divine image, and the agreement of the life with the requisitions of the Divine will, as revealed in the holy Scriptures.

40. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which, freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Theology*.—Theology is that sublime science which contemplates the nature of God and divine things.

44. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of a stream of the electric fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes, occasioned by the sudden passage of the lightning through the air.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. This constant motion preserves the water from putrefaction. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

46. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

EUROPE.

IN whatever light we consider Europe, it will appear the most distinguished quarter of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior, particularly in modern times.

EUROPE is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the east by Asia, and the rivers Don, Wolga, and Oby; on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean: extending about three thousand miles in length, and two thousand five hundred in breadth.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c., are as follows:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Norway	Bergen	France	Paris
Denmark	Copenhagen	Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Stockholm	Portugal	Lisbon
Russia	St. Petersburg	Switzerland	Berne, &c.
Prussia	Berlin	Italy	Milan
Austria	Vienna	Etruria	Florence
Bavaria	Munich	Popedom	Rome
Wirtemberg	Stutgard	Naples	Naples
Saxony	Dresden	Hungary	Buda
England	London	Bohemia	Prague
Scotland	Edinburgh	Turkey	Constantinople
Ireland	Dublin	Greece	Athens
Holland	Amsterdam	Republic of the Se- } ven Islands	Cefalonia
Belgium	Brussels		

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of time and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted; it

was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place ; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

Asia is about four thousand eight hundred miles long, and four thousand three hundred broad. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific Ocean on the east, by the Red Sea on the west, and by the Indian Ocean on the south. Despotism is the prevailing form of government, and Mahometanism and idolatry are the general religions.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet.....	Lassa
Arabia.....	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe ; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea ; except a narrow neck of land called the isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad ; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition. Enlightened nations, taking advantage of the ignorance and effeminacy of its inhabitants, have commonly devoted them to slavery ; and thus tarnished the lustre of science, and disgraced the profession of true religion, by a cruel and mercenary traffic in their fellow-creatures. A benevolent mind shudders at the reflection, and a real Christian blushes to own that his fellow-men are thus the prey of those who profess Christianity.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli.....	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Dara	Abex	Suaquam

AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and, with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

*NORTH AMERICA is thus divided.***UNITED STATES.**

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Alabama	Mobile
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Columbia	Washington
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Delaware	Dover
New Jersey	Trenton
New York	New York
Rhode Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire....	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Maine	Augusta
Kentucky	Lexington

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Tennessee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio	Cincinnati
Indiana	Indianapolis
Illinois	Vandalia
Missouri	Jefferson
Mississippi	Jackson

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.	
Florida	St. Augustus
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	St. Fee
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
Lower Canada	Toronto
Upper Canada	Quebec
Hudson's Bay.....	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Places.</i>
Colombia.....	Bogota
Guiana { Dutch	Surinam
French	Cayenne
Brazil ..Portuguese ..	Rio Janeiro
Peru.....	Lima

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bolivia.....	La Plata
Paraguay.....	Assumption
La Plata	Buenos Ayres
Chili	St. Jago
Patagonia.....	Port-Desiré

GREAT BRITAIN is an island bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, and on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland	Newcastle
Durham	Durham
Cumberland	Carlisle
Westmoreland	Appleby
Yorkshire	York
Lancashire	Lancaster
Cheshire	Chester
Shropshire	Shrewsbury
Derbyshire	Derby
Nottinghamshire....	Nottingham
Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Rutland	Oakham
Leicestershire.....	Leicester
Staffordshire	Stafford
Warwickshire.....	Warwick
Worcestershire	Worcester
Herefordshire.....	Hereford
Monmouthshire	Monmouth
Gloucestershire	Gloucester
Oxfordshire.....	Oxford

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Northamptonshire	Northampton
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Huntingdonshire....	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Norfolk	Norwich
Suffolk	Bury
Essex	Chelmsford
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Middlesex	London
Kent	Canterbury
Surrey.....	Guildford
Sussex.....	Chichester
Berkshire	Abingdon
Hampshire	Winchester
Wiltshire.....	Salisbury
Dorsetshire.....	Dorchester
Somersetshire.....	Wells
Devonshire.....	Exeter
Cornwall.....	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Haddington.....	Dunbar
Merse	Dunse
Roxburgh	Jedburgh
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Lanark	Glasgow
Dumfries.....	Dumfries
Wigtown.....	Wigtown
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Ayr	Ayr
Dumbarton.....	Dumbarton
Bute and Caithness ..	Rothsay
Renfrew	Renfrew
Stirling	Stirling
Linlithgow	Linlithgow

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Argyle.....	Inverary
Perth	Perth
Kincardin	Bervie
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness
Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Fife.....	St. Andrew's
Forfar.....	Montrose
Bamff	Bamff
Sutherland	Dornock
Clackmannan and Kinross	Clackmannan, Kinross
Ross	Tain
Elgin	Elgin
Orkney	Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flintshire	Flint
Denbighshire	Denbigh
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Anglesea	Beaumaris
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon
Merionethshire	Harlech

WALES, continued.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Radnorshire	Radnor	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Brecknockshire	Brecknock	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Glamorganshire	Cardiff	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND is divided into four provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas and Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Keyry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1840.

Before Christ.

4004 Creation of the world
 3875 The murder of Abel
 2348 The deluge
 2247 The tower of Babel built
 210C Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
 200C The birth of Abraham
 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
 1571 The birth of Moses
 1451 The Israelites, under Joshua, pass the river Jordan [Egypt]
 1400 Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt
 1184 Destruction of Troy [listines]
 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
 1095 Saul anointed
 1070 Athens governed by archons
 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
 1004 Solomon's dedication of the Temple
 926 The birth of Lycurgus [rished]
 907 Homer supposed to have flour-

Before Christ.

753 The building of Rome [nezzar]
 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
 539 Pythagoras flourished [pire]
 536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 520 Confucius flourished [nished]
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 431 Peloponnesian war began
 390 Plato, and other eminent Greeks, flourished
 336 Philip of Macedon killed
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
 322 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps
 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
 149 The third Punic war began

B. C.

146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born [Britain
 55 Cæsar's first expedition against
 48 The battle of Pharsalia, between
 Pompey and Cæsar [aged 56
 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house,

B. C.

31 The battle of Actium. Marc Anthony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
 8 Augustus became Emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
 Our Saviour's birth.

Christian Era.

14 Augustus died at Nola
 27 John baptized our Saviour
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
 36 St. Paul converted
 43 Claudius's expedition into Britain [Rome
 53 Caractacus carried in chains to
 61 Boadicea, the British Queen, defeated the Romans
 70 Titus destroyed Jerusalem
 286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
 319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians [Nice
 325 The first general Council of
 406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain [Alaric
 410 Rome taken and plundered by
 426 The Romans left Britain
 449 The Saxons arrived in Britain
 455 Rome taken by Genseric
 507 St. Augustin arrived in England
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 606 The power of the Popes began
 622 The flight of Mahomet [cens
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
 866 The University of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great
 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
 1066 The conquest of England under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land
 1147 The second crusade [Ireland
 1174 Henry II. took possession of
 1189 The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land

1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon [John
 1215 Magna Charta signed by king
 1227 The Tartars under Gingiskan, overran the Saracen Empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the first
 1293 The regular succession of the English Parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poictiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's Insurrection
 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerline and Bajazet
 1420 Henry V. conquered France
 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks
 1423 Henry VI., an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris
 1440 The art of seal engraving applied to printing with blocks
 1453 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard
 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies [Luther
 1517 The Reformation began by
 1534 The Reformation began in England, under Henry VIII.
 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada
 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I., of Scotland, ascended the English throne
 1608 The invention of telescopes
 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members
 1642 The battle of Naseby
 1649 King Charles beheaded

1660	The restoration of Charles II.	1815	Napoleon returned from Elba
1666	The great fire of London	1815	Battle of Waterloo
1688	The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned	1817	Princess Charlotte died
1704	Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough	1820	George the Third died, and George the Fourth proclaimed, January 31
1714	Queen Anne died, and George the first of Hanover, ascended the throne of England	1821	Buonaparte and Queen Caroline died
1718	Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36	1827	Duke of York died
1727	Sir Isaac Newton died	1828	Queen of Wirtemburg died
1760	George II. died	1830	George the Fourth died
1775	American war began	1831	New London bridge opened
1783	American independence	1832	The Reform bill passed
1789	The revolution in France	1834	Slavery abolished throughout the British Colonies
1793	Louis XVI. beheaded	1834	Both Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire
1798	The victory of the Nile	1835	Duke of Gloucester died. Municipal Reform Bill passed.
1799	Buonaparte made first Consul	1835	Municipal corporations Bill passed
1801	Ireland united to great Britain	1836	New Marriage Act passed
1803	War recommenced between France and England	1837	William IV. died. Queen Victoria succeeded
1804	British and Foreign Bible Society established	1837	Queen Victoria went in procession to Guildhall, and dined with the Lord Mayor and principal citizens
1805	The victory of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson	1838	Royal Exchange burnt down
1808	The empire of the French, under Buonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain	1838	Queen Victoria crowned
1812	The Burning of Moscow	1838	Insurrection in Lower Canada. Invasion of Upper Canada by American pirates and robbers
1814	Napoleon abdicated the throne of France. The Bourbons restored	1839	Thames Tunnel completed to low water mark

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of those vast bodies is divided into different systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all round us at immense distances from each other; attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds doubtless peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides a luminous and beautiful ring.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies; their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun; though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shown by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring, or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluities of heaven.

The Moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon; whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connection.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the whole.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, resplendent, with reflecting glare;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day;
 More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories through the night:
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic through the spacious height.
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And sev'n attendant luminaries drags;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles through immensity of space.
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the *Sun*, our year completing, shines:
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves;
 Next glaring wat'ry through the *Bull* he moves;
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray;
 Now burning, through the *Crab* he takes his way;
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
 The slimy *Serpent* sweltern in his course;
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face;
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race;
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Table of the Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets.	Annual Period round the Sun.	Diameter in miles.	Dist. from the Sun in Eng. miles.	Hourly Motion.
SUN .....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4,332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10,759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel ...	34,845 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides a vast number of Comets which revolve round the Sun, in fixed, but unknown periods; and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.

LOVE God with all your soul and strength,
 With all your heart and mind;
 And love your neighbour as yourself—
 Be faithful, just, and kind.

Deal with another as you'd have
 Another deal with you;
 What you're unwilling to receive,
 Be sure you never do.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a shepherd's care:
 His presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful eye;
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,
 And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads;
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
 Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread,
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through this dreadful shade

Though in a bare and rugged way,
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
 Thy bounty shall my paths beguile:
 The barren wilderness shall smile,
 With sudden green and herbage crown'd,
 And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE BEGGAR's PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door
 Whose days are dwindle to the shortest span,
 Oh! give relief, and heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road ;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor !
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in a humbler shed.

Oh ! take me to your hospitable dome ;
Keen hlow's the wind, and piercing is the cold ;
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb ;
For I am poor and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindle'd to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs ;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate :
And trembling at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurned a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-horn mouse detain.

Oh ! do not stain with guiltless blood
Thy hospitable hearth ;
Nor triumph that thy wiles betrayed
A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice, may share ;
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare !

5. MY MOTHER.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest ?

My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry ?

My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed ?

My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die ?

My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say ?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well ?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me wisdom's pleasant way ?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me,—

My Mother ?

Ah, no ! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will sooth thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise

My Mother

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim :
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And nightly, to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth :
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found ;
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
" The Hand that made us is divine."

8. THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

NEAR yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a-year :
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place ;
Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour ;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train ;
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain :
The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast ;
The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd ;

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
 Sat by the fire, and talk'd the night away,
 Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
 Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
 Pleased with his guests, the good man learn'd to glow,
 And quite forgot their vices in their woe :
 Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
 His pity gave ere charity began.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
 And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side ;
 But in his duty prompt at every call,
 He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all ;
 And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
 To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
 He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
 Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
 And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismay'd,
 The reverend champion stood. At his control,
 Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul ;
 Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
 And his last faltering accents whisper'd praise.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
 His looks adorned the venerable place ;
 Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
 And fools who came to scoff, remain'd to pray.
 The service past, around the pious man,
 With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran ;
 E'en children follow'd with endearing wile,
 And pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's smile ;
 His ready smile a parent's warmth express'd,
 Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distress'd ;
 To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
 But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven :
 As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
 Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
 Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
 Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*: and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as *plain, fair.*

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty.*

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art.*

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*: a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*: a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*: and a word of four or more syllables, a *polysyllable.*

SECT. II.—*General Rules for Spelling.*

RULE I. Monosyllables ending with *f, l, or s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, *staff, will, pass, &c.*; except, *if, of, as, has, yes, is, his, this, us, thus.*

RULE II.—Monosyllables ending with any consonant but *f, l, or s*, and preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant; except, *add, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd, buzz.*

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *ll*, when compounded, retain but one *l*: as *skilful, wilful, &c.*

RULE IV.—Words of more than one syllable ending in *l*, retain only one *l* at the close, as, *faithful, merciful, &c.*; except, *befall, befell, miscall, recall, unwell.*

RULE V.—Words ending in a consonant, preceded by a single vowel, with the accent on the last syllable, when they take an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, double the consonant; as, *begin, beginner: distil, distiller: &c.* But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single; as, *rain, raining: pardon, pardoning, &c.*

RULE VI.—*Ness, less, ly, and ful*, added to words ending with silent *e*, do not cut it off; as, *paleness, guileless, peaceful, &c.* There are a few exceptions to this rule: as, *duly, truly, arofus.*

RULE VII.—Words ending with *e* when *ly* or *ment* is added to them, generally retain the *e*; as *rude*, *rudely*. *excite*, *excitement*; except *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *judgment*.

RULE VIII.—When an addition is made to words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, it is changed into *i*: as, *beauty*, *beautiful*; *bury*, *burial*; *costly*, *costliness*.

RULE IX.—When *able* and *ible* are added to words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is almost always cut off; as, *blame*, *blamable*; *cure*, *curable*; *sense*, *sensible*; &c. But if *c* or *g* soft comes before *e* in the original word, the *e* is then preserved, in words compounded with *able*; as, *change*, *changeable*; *peace*, *peaceable*, &c.

RULE X.—When *ing* or *ish* is added to words ending with *e*, the *e* is generally dropped; as, *come*, *coming*; *brute*, *brutish*; except words ending in *ee*; as, *see*, *seeing*.

RULE XI.—Derivatives from words ending in *er* retain the *e* before the *r*; as *infer*, *inference*. Except *hinder*, *hindrance*; *remember*, *remembrance*; *disaster*, *disastrous*; *monster*, *monstrous*.

RULE XII.—Words taken into composition, frequently drop those letters which were superfluous in their simple form; as, *handful*, *withal*, *also*, *foretel*, &c.

SECT. III.—Of the parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten, as follow:

1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A **NOUN** is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun: as, *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs: as, *a good man*, *a fine city*, *a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*; except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning ; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, who*. Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, this, that, those, these, which, what*, and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing ; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb : in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it* ; as, *the man runs, he runs, or she runs*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations : as, *I am ; thou art ; he, she, or, it is ; we are ; you are ; they are. I was ; thou wast ; he, she, or it, was ; ye were ; they were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and partakes of the nature of an adjective also ; as *loving, teaching, heard, seen..*

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and some to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it ; as, *yesterday I went to town ; you speak truly ; here comes John*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison : as, *often, oftener, oftenest ; soon, sooner, soonest*. These may also be compared by the other adverbs, *much, more, most, and very*.

Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now, then, lately, &c. ; to place ; as, here, there, &c. : and to number or quantity ; as, once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as, *John and James ; neither the one nor the other. Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then*. *Except and save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each

other ; as, I go *with* him ; he went *from* me ; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow : *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah ! O ! or oh ! alas ! hark !*

Example of the different Parts of Speech ; with figures corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions, over each word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3
The bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest
9 3 2 7 1 2 6 1 2 8
of all insects. So the nightingale, filling the woods and
6 1 2 9 1 2 9 4 3 2 5 1 3
charming the ear in the spring with its musical notes, is a little
3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 5 1
brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a
2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8
pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and
3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3
happy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent
2
example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2
Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live will I sing praises
9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 2
unto my God, and while I have any being.

* * * The Teacher should exercise his pupils frequently in distinguishing the Parts of Speech in other Sentences. When this is readily done, they may proceed to the Study of Syntax, or the Rules by which a Language is constructed.

SECT. IV.—Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; as, the man *laughs*, he *laughs* ; the man *is laughing* ; they *are* *laughing*. It would be improper to say, the man *laugh*, he *laugh* ; or the men *is* *laughing* ; they *laughs*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer ; as, the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions : as, he beats *me* : she teaches *him* : he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I* : she beats *he* : or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it after an apostrophe ; as *George's* book, the *boy's* coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons ; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

When we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent* : but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question ; and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into the *country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

* * * *The Teacher should select several examples, for the exercise of his pupils, in which the emphasis being laid on different words alters the sense.*

SECT. VI.—*Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c.; and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's* between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking of it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults of a bad pronunciation.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of the stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

Sect. VII.—Of Capitals.

A Capital, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*; &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals; as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

Sect. VIII.—Stops and Marks used in Reading.

A Comma, marked thus (,), is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop in the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the above example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the above example.

A period, or full stop (.), denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the above example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out; as, *Evil communications corrupt manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words: as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe (') at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as *lov'd, tho',* for *loved, though,* &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the queen's navy,* meaning *the navy of the queen.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned (‘) or (‘‘), is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger (*†), are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A Paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand (☞), signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important.

The acute accent, marked thus ('); as, *Fancy*. The grave, thus (˘): as, *Favor*.

In English, the accentual marks are chiefly used in spelling-books and dictionaries, to mark the syllables which require a particular stress of the voice in pronunciation.

The stress is laid on long and short syllables indiscriminately. In order to distinguish the one from the other, some writers of dictionaries have placed the grave on the former, and the acute on the latter, in this manner: minor, míneral, lively, líved, rival, ríver.

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this (˘); as, "Rósy:" and a short one this (˘); as, "Fólly." This last mark is called a breve.

A diæresis, thus marked (˘), consists of two points placed over the last of the two vowels that would otherwise make a diphthong, and parts them into two syllables: as, Creator, coadjutor, aërial.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
One	I	Twenty-one	21.... XXI.
Two	II	Twenty-two	22.... XXII.
Three	III	Twenty-five	25.... XXV.
Four	IV	Thirty	30.... XXX.
Five	V	Forty	40.....XL.
Six.....	VI	Fifty	50.....L.
Seven	VII	Sixty	60.....LX.
Eight.....	VIII	Seventy	70.... LXX.
Nine	IX	Eighty	80.. LXXX.
Ten	X	Ninety	90.....XC.
Eleven	XI	One hundred ..	100.....C.
Twelve	XII	Two hundred ..	200.....CC.
Thirteen	XIII	Three hundred..	300.... CCC.
Fourteen.....	XIV	Four hundred...	400... CCCC.
Fifteen	XV	Five hundred ..	500.....D.
Sixteen	XVI	Six hundred.....	600.....DC.
Seventeen...17	XVII	Seven hundred..	700....DCC.
Eighteen ...18	XVIII	Eight hundred ..	800... DCCC.
Nineteen.....19	XIX	Nine hundred ..	900.DCCCC.
Twenty.....20	XX	One Thousand.	1000.....M.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
, ; : . ? ! - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Honour thy Father and Mother in
the days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that
they should do unto you.

Every man should make the case of
the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age,
because we are all desirous of living to be old.

Improve by the errors of others, rather
than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth,
temperate; in Manhood just; and in
Old Age, prudent.

Respect your Teachers and Preceptors,
and be always guided by the experience
of those who are older than yourself.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

Aide-de-camp (<i>aid-de-cóng</i>). Assistant to a general.	Double entendre (<i>doo-bl-aun-taun-dr</i>). Double meaning.
A-la-mode (<i>al-a-móde</i>). In the fashion.	Douceur (<i>doo-seur</i>) Present or bribe.
Antique (<i>an-téek</i>). Ancient, or antiquity.	Eclaircissement (<i>ec-lair-cis-mong</i>). Explanation.
Apropos (<i>ap-ro-pó</i>). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By-the-by.	Eclat (<i>ec-lah</i>). Splendour.
Auto de fé (<i>auto-da-fé</i>). Act of faith (burning of heretics).	Elève (<i>el-ave</i>). Pupil.
Bagatelle (<i>bag-a-téel</i>). Trifle.	Embonpoint (<i>aun-bon-póint</i>). Jolly.
Beau (<i>bo</i>). A man drest fashionably.	En flute (<i>aun flute</i>). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
Beau monde (<i>bo-mónd</i>). People of fashion.	En masse (<i>aun-mdss</i>). In a mass.
Belle (<i>bell</i>). A woman of fashion or beauty.	En passant (<i>aun passant</i>). By the way.
Belles lettres (<i>bell letttr</i>). Polite literature.	Ennui (<i>aun-u-ue</i>). Tiresomeness.
Billet doux (<i>bil-la-doo</i>). Love letter.	Entrée (<i>aun-tray</i>). Entrance.
Bon mot (<i>bohn-mó</i>). A piece of wit.	Faux pas (<i>fo-páu</i>). Fault, or misconduct.
Bon ton (<i>bohn-tóng</i>). Fashion.	Honi soit qui mal y pense (<i>hó-née swau kee mál e paunse</i>). Evil be to him who evil thinks.
Boudoir (<i>boo-dúar</i>). A small private apartment.	Ich dien (<i>ik-deen</i>). I serve.
Carte blanche (<i>cart blanch</i>). Unconditional terms.	Incógnito. Disguised, or unknown.
Château (<i>shat-ó</i>). Country-seat.	En péto. Hid, or in reserve.
Chef-d'œuvre (<i>shéy-deuvr</i>). Master-piece.	Je ne sais quoi (<i>zhe-ne-say-kiou</i>). I know not what.
Ci-devant (<i>see-de-vaung</i>). Formerly.	Jeu de mots (<i>zheu-de-mo</i>). Play upon words.
Comme il faut (<i>com-e-fó</i>). As it should be.	Jeu d'esprit (<i>zheu-des-préé</i>). Play of wit.
Con amore (<i>con-a-mó-re</i>). Gladly.	L'argent (<i>lar-zhaung</i>). Money or silver.
Congé d'élire (<i>con-za de-léer</i>). Permission to choose.	Mal à propos (<i>Mal-ap-ro-po</i>). Unseasonable, or unseasonably.
Corps (<i>core</i>). A body of men.	Mauvaise honte (<i>mo-vaiz-honte</i>). Unbecoming bashfulness.
Coup de grâce (<i>coo-de-gráss</i>). Fitting stroke.	Nom de guerre (<i>nong de gedir</i>). Assumed name.
Coup de main (<i>coo-de-mdin</i>). sudden enterprise.	Nonchalance (<i>nong-shal-ance</i>). Indifference.
Coup d'œil (<i>coo-deuhl</i>). View, or glance.	Outré (<i>oo-trdy</i>). Preposterous.
Début (<i>dd-bu</i>). Beginning.	Perdue (<i>pear-deú</i>). Concealed.
Dénouement (<i>da-noo-mong</i>). Fitting, or winding up.	Petit maître (<i>pét-téa mditr</i>). Fop.
Dernier ressort (<i>dern-yair res-sór</i>). Last resort.	Protégé (<i>pro-ta-zhdy</i>). A person patronized and protected.
Dépôt (<i>deh-pó</i>). Store, or Magazine.	Rouge (<i>roozhe</i>). Red, or red paint.
Dieu et mon droit (<i>deu-a-mon-driou</i>). God and my right.	Sang froid (<i>sang-fríau</i>). Coolness.
	Sans (<i>saun</i>). Without.
	Savant (<i>sav-aung</i>). A learned man.
	Soi-disant (<i>soan-de-saung</i>). Pretended

Tapis (<i>tap-se</i>). Carpet.	Valet de chambre (<i>val-e-de-shambr</i>)
Trait (<i>tray</i>). Feature.	Footman.
Tête-à-tête (<i>tait-a-tait</i>). Face to face, or private conversation of two persons.	Vive la bagatelle (<i>vive-la-bag-a-tel</i>). Success to trifles.
Unique (<i>eu-neck</i>). Singular.	Vive le roi (<i>vive-le-roi</i>). Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use among the English Authors.

N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. <i>At pleasure</i>	Dom'-in-e di"-ri-ge nos. "O Lord direct us
Ad cap-tan'-dum. <i>To attract</i>	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-na. <i>Characters represented</i>
Ad in-fi-ni'-tum. <i>To infinity</i>	Du-ran-te be'-ne pla"-cito. <i>During pleasure</i>
Ad lib'-i-tum. <i>At pleasure</i>	Du-ran-te vi'-ta. <i>During life</i>
Ad ref-er-end'-um. <i>For consideration</i>	Er'-go. <i>Therefore</i>
Ad va-lo'-rem. <i>According to value</i>	Er'-a-ta. <i>Errors</i>
A for-ti-o'-ri. <i>With stronger reason</i>	Est'-o per-pet'-u-a. <i>May it last for ever</i>
A'-li-as. <i>Otherwise</i>	Ex. Late. <i>As, The ex-minister means the late minister</i>
A'l-ib-i. <i>Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere</i>	Ex-of-fi"-ci-o. <i>Officially</i>
A'l-ma ma'-ter. <i>University</i>	Ex par'-te. <i>On the part of, or One side</i>
Ang'-li-ce. <i>In English</i>	Fac sim'-i-le. <i>Exact copy or resemblance</i>
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. <i>From a latter reason or Behind</i>	Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer</i>
A pri-o'-ri. <i>From a prior reason</i>	Fi-at. <i>Let it be done or made</i>
Ar-ca'-na. <i>Secrets</i>	Fi'-nis. <i>End</i>
Ar-ca'-num. <i>Secret</i>	Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing</i>
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. <i>Personal argument</i>	Ib-i'-dem. <i>In the same place</i>
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. <i>Argument of blows</i>	I'-dem. <i>The same</i>
Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem. <i>Hear both sides</i>	Id est. <i>That is</i>
Bo'-nâ fi'-de. <i>In reality</i>	Im-pri-ma'-tur. <i>Let it be printed</i>
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. <i>Passion for writing</i>	Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place</i>
Com'-pos men'-tis. <i>In one's senses</i>	In co'-lo qui'-es. <i>There is rest in heaven</i>
Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-das'-us. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not)</i>	In for'ma pau'-per-is. <i>As a pauper, or poor person</i>
Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. <i>With many others</i>	In com-men'-dam. <i>For a time</i>
Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. <i>With privilege</i>	In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. <i>In person</i>
Da'-tum, or Da-ta. <i>Point or Points settled or determined</i>	In sta'-tu quo. <i>In the former state</i>
De fac'-to. <i>In fact</i>	In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning</i>
De'e-i gra'-ti-a. <i>By the grace or favour of God</i>	Ip'-so dix'-it. <i>Mere assertion</i>
De ju'-re. <i>By right</i>	Ip'-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact</i>
De'-sunt cas'-er-a. <i>The rest is wanting</i>	I'-tem. <i>Also or Article</i>
	Ju're di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right</i>
	Lo'-cum te'-nens. <i>Deputy</i>

Mag'-na char'ta (kar'-ta). <i>The great charter of England</i>	Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. <i>May he rest in peace</i>
Me-men'-to mo'-ri. <i>Remember that thou must die</i>	Re-sur'-gam. <i>I shall rise again</i>
Me'-um et tu'-um. <i>Mine and thine</i>	Rex. <i>King</i> . Regina. <i>Queen</i>
Mul'-tum in par'-vo. <i>Much in a small space</i>	Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. <i>Scandal against the nobility</i>
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with impunity</i>	Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. <i>Always the same</i>
Ne plusul'-tra. <i>No farther, or Greatest extent</i>	Se-ri-a'-tim. <i>In regular order</i>
No'-lens.vo'lens. <i>Willing or not</i>	Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning any particular day</i>
Non com'-pos, or Non com'-pos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses</i>	Si'-ne qua'non. <i>Indispensable requisite, or condition</i>
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the times, O the manners</i>	Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. <i>You see and you will be seen</i>
Om-nea. <i>All</i>	Su'i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Unparalleled</i>
O'-nus. <i>Burden</i>	Sum'-mum bo'-num. <i>Greatest good</i>
Pas'-sim. <i>Everywhere</i>	Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'no. <i>Three joined in one</i>
Per se. <i>Alone, or by itself</i>	U'-na vo'-ce. <i>Unanimously</i>
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. <i>For the public benefit</i>	U'-ti-le dul'-ci. <i>Utility with pleasure</i>
Pro and con. <i>For and against</i>	Va'-de me'-cum. <i>Constant companion</i>
Pro for'-ma. <i>For form's sake</i>	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. <i>As is in a looking-glass</i>
Pro hac vi'-ce. <i>For this time</i>	Ver'-sus. <i>Against</i>
Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion</i>	Vi'-a. <i>By the way of</i>
Pro tem'-po-re. <i>For the time, or For a time</i>	Vi'-ce. <i>In the room of</i>
Quis sep-er-a'-bit? <i>Who shall separate us?</i>	Vi'-ce ver'-sh. <i>The reverse</i>
Quo an'-i-mo. <i>Intention</i>	Vi'-de. <i>See</i> .
Quo-ad. <i>As to</i>	Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. <i>Long live the king and queen.</i>
	Vul-go. <i>Commonly</i>

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A.B. or B.A. (ar'-ti-um bac-ca-la'-re-us). <i>Bachelor of arts</i>	Do. (Ditto). <i>The like</i>
A.D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i). <i>In the year of our Lord</i>	F.A.S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum socius). <i>Fellow of the Antiquarian Society</i>
A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em). <i>Before noon</i> , Or, (an'-no mun-di). <i>In the year of the world</i>	F.L.S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-ne-a'-na so'-cius). <i>Fellow of the Linnean Society</i>
A.U.C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-ta). <i>In the year of Rome</i>	F. R. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-a socius). <i>Fellow of the Royal Society</i>
Bart. <i>Baronet</i>	F.S.A. <i>Fellow of the Society of Arts</i>
B.D. (bac-ca-la'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis). <i>Bachelor of divinity</i>	i. e. (<i>id est</i>). <i>That is</i>
B.M. (bac-ca-la'-re-us med-i-ci-nae). <i>Bachelor of medicine</i>	Inst. <i>Instant (or, Of this month)</i>
Co. <i>Company</i>	Ibid. (<i>ib-i'-dem</i>). <i>In the same place</i>
D.D. (div-in-i-ta'-tis doc'-tor). <i>Doctor of divinity</i>	Knt. <i>Knight</i>
	K.B. <i>Knight of the Bath</i>
	K.G. <i>Knight of the Garter</i>

K. T. Knight of the Thistle	Nem. con. or Nem. dies. (ném-i-ne con-tra-di-cén-te, or Ném-i-ne dis-sen-ti-én-te). Unanimously
L. L. D. (<i>le-gum latarum doc-tor</i>). Doctor of Laws	Per cent. (<i>Per centum</i>). By the 100
M. D. (<i>med-i-ci-na doc-tor</i>). Doctor of medicine	P. M. (<i>post me-ridi-en</i>). Afternoon
Mem. (<i>me-men'-to</i>). Remember	Q. E. D. (<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i>)
M. B. (<i>med-i-ci-na bac-ca-lau'-re-us</i>). Bachelor of medicine	Which was to be demonstrated.
Messra. or M. M. Messieurs, or Misters	St. Saint, or Street
M. P. Member of Parliament	Ult. (<i>ul'-ti-mo</i>). Last, or of last month
MS. Manuscript	Viz. (<i>vi-del'-i-cet</i>). Namely
N. B. (<i>no-ta bē-ne</i>). Take notice	&c. (<i>et cēt-er-a</i>). And so on. And such like, or, And the rest
No. (<i>nú-me-ro</i>). Number	

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. M. or N.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your Godfathers and Godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord, thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the queen, and all that are put in authority under her; to submit myself to all my governors,

teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer.

A. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

A. Two: the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. *What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?*
 A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. *What is the inward part, or thing signified?*
 A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. *What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*
 A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. *What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?*
 A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

A FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. *Can you tell me, child, who made you?*—ANSWER. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. *What doth God do for you?*—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. *And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?*—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. *Where does God teach us to know him and to please him?*—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. *Have you learned to know who God is?*—A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. *What must you do to please him?*—A. I must do my duty both towards God, and towards man.

Q. *What is your duty to God?*—A. My duty to God is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. *What is your duty to man?*—A. My duty to man is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. *What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?*—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. *And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?*—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. *Why are you afraid of God's anger?*—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. *But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?*—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. *What do you mean by sinning against God?*—A. To sin against God is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. *And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?*—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and serve him better for the time to come.

Q. *Will God forgive you if you pray for it?* — A. I hope he will forgive me if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. *Do you know who Jesus Christ is?* — A. He is God's own Son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. *What has Christ done towards the saving of men?* — A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. *And what has Christ suffered in order to save men?* — A. He died for sinners, who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. *Where is Jesus Christ now?* — A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide a place there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. *Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?* — A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit if I ask him for it.

Q. *Will Jesus Christ ever come again?* — A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. *For what purpose is this account to be given?* — A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. *What must become of you if you are wicked?* — A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. *And whither will you go if you are a child of God?* — A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

Catechism of Scripture Names in the Old Testament.

BY DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. *Who was Adam?* —

ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. *Who was Eve?* — A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. *Who was Cain?* — A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. *Who was Abel?* — A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. *Who was Enoch?* — A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. *Who was Noah?* — A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. *Who was Job?* — A. The most

patient man under pains and losses.

Q. *Who was Abraham?* — The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. *Who was Isaac?* — A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. *Who was Sarah?* — A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. *Who was Jacob?* — A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. *What was Israel?* — A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. *Who was Joseph?* — A. Israel's beloved son; but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. *Who were the twelve Patriarchs?* — A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Pharaoh?* — A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. *Who was Moses?* — A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Aaron?* — A. Moses' brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. *Who were the Priests?* — A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. *Who was Joshua?* — A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. *Who was Samson?* — A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. *Who was Eli?* — A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. *Who was Samuel?* — A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. *Who were the Prophets?* — A. Persons whom God taught to foretel things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. *Who was David?* — A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. *Who was Goliath?* — A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. *Who was Absalom?* — A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. *Who was Solomon?* — A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. *Who was Josiah?* — A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. *Who was Isaiah?* — A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. *Who was Elijah?* — A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. *Who was Elisha?* — A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. *Who was Gehazi?* — A. The prophet's servant, who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. *Who was Jonah?* — A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. *Who was Daniel?* — A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. *Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?* — A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. *Who was Nebuchadnezzar?* — A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. *Who was Jesus Christ?* — A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. *Who was the Virgin Mary?* — A. The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

Q. *Who were the Jews?* — A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. *Who were the Gentiles?* — A. All the nations besides the Jews.

Q. *Who was Cesar?* — A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. *Who was Herod the Great?* — A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. *Who was John the Baptist?* —

A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod? — The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the Disciples of Christ? — A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathaniel? — A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus? — A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene? — A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus? — A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Who was Martha? — A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary, the sister of Martha? — A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the Apostles? — A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter? — A. The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John? — A. The beloved Apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas? — A. The

apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. Who was Judas? — A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas? — A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate? — A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists? — A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphira? — A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen? — A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Apollos? — A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. Who was Paul? — A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas? — A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was Elymas? — A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was Eutichus? — A. A youth who slept at a sermon; and, falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy? — A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa? — A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a christian.

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered

by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord ! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help ; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds ; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance ; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives. — Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good ; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world ; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen VICTORIA, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under her Majesty, in church and state ; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer ; concluding in his perfect form of words : —

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name : thy kingdom come ; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread : and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil : for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord ! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day ; for thy gracious protection and preservation ; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds ; for all the comforts of this life ; and the hope

of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father ! we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past ; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us ; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men ; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect : that thy name may have the honour ; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord ! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen VICTORIA, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state ; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education ; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciples of thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord ; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at home.

Glory to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good : that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors ; that I may fear and love thee above all things ; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning : and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all my spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord ! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me : *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

Glory be to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father ! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day : help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them : that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all my spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night ; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour, in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

Lord ! I am now in thy house ; assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine in-

firmities: disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! - for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord! for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to '840.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>			
<i>The Normans.</i>								
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry	7	1485 Aug. 22			
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry	8	1509 April 22			
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward	6	1547 Jan. 28			
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary		1553 July 6			
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>								
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>					
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0			
John	1199 April 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10			
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0			
Edward 1	1273 Nov 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0			
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>					
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	Will. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0			
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4			
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>								
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10			
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4			
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3			
<i>The House of York.</i>								
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5			
Edward 5	1483 April 9	0 2	William 4	1830 June 26	7 0			
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2	Q. Victoria	1837 June 19				
			Ireland united, Jan. 1801.					

**DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING PERSONS
OF EVERY RANK AND DENOMINATION;**

1. In Writing or Conversation ;—2. In the Superscriptions of Letters.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The KING—1. *Sire, or Sir ; Most Gracious Sovereign ; May it please your Majesty.* 2. *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The QUEEN—1. *Madam ; Most Gracious Sovereign ; May it please your Majesty.* 2. *To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters, of Sovereigns—1. *Sir, or Madam ; May it please your Royal Highness.* 2. *To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; To her Royal Highness the Duchess of York.*

Other branches of the Royal Family—1. *Sir, or Madam ; May it please your Highness.* 2. *To his Highness the Duke of Gloucester ; or, To her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.*

THE NOBILITY.

A Duke or Duchess—1. *My Lord, or, My Lady ; May it please your Grace.* 2. *To his Grace the Duke (or To her Grace the Duchess) of Bedford.*

A Marquis or Marchioness—1. *My Lord, or My Lady ; May it please your Lordship, or May it please your Ladyship.* 2. *To the Most Noble the Marquis (or Marchioness) of Lansdown.*

An Earl or Countess—The same. 2. *To the Right Honourable the Earl (or Countess) of Derby.*

A Viscount or Viscountess—1. *My Lord, or My Lady ; May it please your Lordship, or May it please your Ladyship.* 2. *To the Right Honourable Viscount (or Viscountess) Hood.*

A Baron or Baroness—The same. 2. *To the Right Honourable Baron (or Baroness) Holland.*

The Widow of a Nobleman is addressed in the same style, with the introduction of the word *Dowager* in the superscription of her letters—*To the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess Stanhope.*

The Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and the eldest Sons of Earls, have by courtesy, the titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* ; and all the Daughters have those of *Lady* and *Right Honourable*.

The younger Sons of Earls, and the Sons and Daughters of Viscounts and Barons, are styled *Honourable*.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE STATE.

A member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council—1. *Sir, or, My Lord ; Right Honourable Sir, or My Lord ; as the case may require.* 2. *To the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

Ambassadors and Governors under Her Majesty—1. *Sir, or My Lord, as the case may be ; May it please your Excellency.* 2. *To his Excellency the American (or Russian, or other) Ambassador.*

Judges—1. *My Lord ; May it please your Lordship.* 2. *To the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England.*

The Lord Mayor of London, &c., during office—1. *My Lord ; May it please your Lordship.* 2. *To the Right Honourable James Shaw, Lord Mayor of London.*

The Mayor of all Corporations, and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are addressed, *Right Worshipful* ; and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, and Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*.

THE PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers—1. *My Lords*; *May it please your Lordships*. 2. *To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled*.

House of Commons—1. *May it please your Honours*. 2. *To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled*.

The Speaker of Ditto—1. *Sir, or Mr. Speaker*. 2. *To the Right Honourable Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons*.

A Member of the House of Commons, not ennobled—1. *Sir*. 2. *To John Dent, Esq. M. P. Clapham, Surrey*.

THE CLERGY.

An Archbishop—1. *My Lord*; *May it please your Grace*. 2. *To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury*; or, *To the most Reverend Father in God, Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*.

A Bishop—1. *My Lord*; *May it please your Lordship*. 2. *To the Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of Oxford*.

A Dean—1. *Sir*, or *Mr. Dean*; *Reverend Doctor*. 2. *To the Rev. Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, Queen's College, Cambridge* Archdeacons and Chancellors are addressed in the same manner.

The rest of the Clergy—1. *Sir*; *Reverend Sir*. 2. *To the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Doughty-street, London*. If ennobled, to be addressed as follows—*To the Right Honourable and Reverend William Earl Nelson, DD. &c.*

INCORPORATED BODIES.

Some have the title *Honourable* conferred upon them—1. *Honourable Sirs*, *May it please your Honours*. 2. *To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies*. *To the Honourable the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England*.

N. B. When any Nobleman having the title *Right Honourable*, is at the head of an incorporated body, that addition must be used—*To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Board of Ordnance*.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A Nobleman is addressed according to his particular title, to which is added that which his commission confers upon him—*To Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces*.

All other Officers have the title of their Commission set first in the superscription of letters—*To Major-General Sir John Doyle, Bart. and K. C. (Knight of the Crescent,) Colonel of Her Majesty's 87th Regt. of Foot*.

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

1. *Sir*. 2. *To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Piccadilly*. *To Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. (Knight of the Bath.)*

Their Ladies are addressed by the title of *Lady*.

GENTRY.

Gentlemen of property and Gentlemen in the profession of the Law, are styled *Esquire*—*To Granville Sharp, Esq. Fulham, Middlesex*. *To John Vaughan, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn*.

Gentlemen in the profession of Physic, have the title of *Doctor* prefixed—*To Dr. James Haughton, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London*.

PERSONS IN TRADE,

Carrying on business singly, are addressed *Sir*, and have *Mr.* (for *Magister* or *Master*) prefixed to their names, in the superscription of Letters. In partnership, they are styled *Gentlemen*, and have *Messrs.* (for *Messieurs*) prefixed to their names.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

SIGNS.

⊕ Addition. — Subtraction. × Multiplication. ÷ Division. = Equal to.
 : is to : : so is : to Proportion. As $3:9::8:24$;
 that is, as 3 is to 9 so is 8 to 24.

£ or £ ... Libras or Pounds. s. ... Solidi or Shillings. d. ... Denarii or Pence.
 q. ... Quadrantes or Farthings.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Twice times	times	times	times	times	times	times	times	times	times
1 are 2	1 are 3	1 are 4	1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7	1 are 8	1 are 9	1 are 10	1 are 11
2.. 4	2.. 6	2.. 8	2.. 10	2.. 12	2.. 14	2.. 16	2.. 18	2.. 20	2.. 22
3.. 6	3.. 9	3.. 12	3.. 15	3.. 18	3.. 21	3.. 24	3.. 27	3.. 30	3.. 33
4.. 8	4.. 12	4.. 16	4.. 20	4.. 24	4.. 28	4.. 32	4.. 36	4.. 40	4.. 44
5.. 10	5.. 15	5.. 20	5.. 25	5.. 30	5.. 35	5.. 40	5.. 45	5.. 50	5.. 55
6.. 12	6.. 18	6.. 24	6.. 30	6.. 36	6.. 42	6.. 48	6.. 54	6.. 60	6.. 66
7.. 14	7.. 21	7.. 28	7.. 35	7.. 42	7.. 49	7.. 56	7.. 63	7.. 70	7.. 77
8.. 16	8.. 24	8.. 32	8.. 40	8.. 48	8.. 56	8.. 64	8.. 72	8.. 80	8.. 88
9.. 18	9.. 27	9.. 36	9.. 45	9.. 54	9.. 63	9.. 72	9.. 81	9.. 90	9.. 99
10.. 20	10.. 30	10.. 40	10.. 50	10.. 60	10.. 70	10.. 80	10.. 90	10.. 100	10.. 110
11.. 22	11.. 33	11.. 44	11.. 55	11.. 66	11.. 77	11.. 88	11.. 99	11.. 110	11.. 121
12.. 24	12.. 36	12.. 48	12.. 60	12.. 72	12.. 84	12.. 96	12.. 108	12.. 120	12.. 132
13.. 26	13.. 39	13.. 52	13.. 65	13.. 78	13.. 91	13.. 104	13.. 117	13.. 130	13.. 143
14.. 28	14.. 42	14.. 56	14.. 70	14.. 84	14.. 98	14.. 112	14.. 126	14.. 140	14.. 154
15.. 30	15.. 45	15.. 60	15.. 75	15.. 90	15.. 105	15.. 120	15.. 135	15.. 150	15.. 165
16.. 32	16.. 48	16.. 64	16.. 80	16.. 96	16.. 112	16.. 128	16.. 144	16.. 160	16.. 176
17.. 34	17.. 51	17.. 68	17.. 85	17.. 102	17.. 119	17.. 136	17.. 153	17.. 170	17.. 187
18.. 36	18.. 54	18.. 72	18.. 90	18.. 108	18.. 126	18.. 144	18.. 162	18.. 180	18.. 198
19.. 38	19.. 57	19.. 76	19.. 95	19.. 114	19.. 133	19.. 152	19.. 171	19.. 190	19.. 209
20.. 40	20.. 60	20.. 80	20.. 100	20.. 120	20.. 140	20.. 160	20.. 180	20.. 200	20.. 220
									20.. 240

MONEY TABLE.

£ is A Farthing, or quarter of any thing. $\frac{1}{2}$ is A Halfpenny, or half of any thing.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ is Three Farthings, or three quarters of any thing.

FARTHINGS.		PENCE.		PENCE.		SHILLINGS.	
s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	are 0 0	12	are 0 1 0	120	... 0 10 0	20	are 1 0
4	0 1	18	0 1 6	130	0 10 10	30	1 10
5	0 1 1	20	0 1 8	132	0 11 0	40	2 0
6	0 1 4	24	0 2 0	140	0 11 8	50	2 10
7	0 1 8	30	0 2 6	144	0 12 0	60	3 0
8	0 2	36	0 3 0	150	0 12 5	70	3 10
9	0 2 4	40	0 3 4	156	0 13 0	80	4 0
10	0 2 8	48	0 4 0	160	0 13 4	90	4 10
11	0 2 11	50	0 4 2	168	0 14 0	100	5 0
12	0 3	60	0 5 0	170	0 14 2	110	5 10
16	0 4	70	0 5 10	180	0 15 0	120	6 0
20	0 5	72	0 6 0	192	0 16 0	130	6 10
24	0 6	80	0 6 8	200	0 16 8	140	7 0
28	0 7	84	0 7 0	204	0 17 0	150	7 10
32	0 8	90	0 7 6	210	0 17 6	160	8 0
36	0 9	96	0 8 0	216	0 18 0	170	8 10
40	0 10	100	0 8 4	220	0 18 4	180	9 0
44	0 11	108	0 9 0	228	0 19 0	190	9 10
48	1 0	110	0 9 2	240	1 0 0	200	10 0

CURRENT BRITISH COINS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Five Sovereign Piece (GOLD)	5 0 0	Half Crown.....(SILVER) 0 2 6	
Double Sovereign	2 0 0	Shilling	0 1 0
Guinea	1 1 0	Sixpence	0 6 0
Sovereign	1 0 0	Groat	0 0 4
Half Guinea	0 10 6	Penny	(COPPER) 0 0 1
Half Sovereign	0 10 0	Halfpenny	0 0 0 4
Crown	(SILVER) 0 5 0	Farthing.....	0 0 0 0 4

STANDARD TROY WEIGHT.

4 Grains	make	1 Carat
6 Carats, or 24 grs.	1 Pennyweight	
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce	
12 Ounces	1 Pound	
25 Pounds	1 Quarter (of 100)	
1 Hundred pounds	1 Hundred weight	
20 Hundred weight	1 Ton gold or silver	
One pound Troy	is equal to 13 oz. 24 drs.	
Avordupoise	: the former contains 5760 grains, and the latter 7000.	

The standard for gold coins is 22 carats of fine gold and 2 carats of copper; for silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. silver, and 18 dwts. alloy, from which 66 shillings are coined.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	1 Dram	
8 Drams	1 Ounce	
12 Ounces	1 Pound	

The pound and ounce Apothecaries weight are the same as in Troy weight, but the smaller divisions are different.

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound	
14 Pounds	1 Stone	
28 Pounds	1 Quarter of cwt.	
4 Qrs., or 112 lbs.	1 Hundred weight	
20 Hundred weight.	1 Ton	

One pound Avoirdupoise contains 14 oz. 11 dwts. 16 grains Troy; or 144 lbs. Avoirdupoise is equal to 175 lbs. Troy.

BREAD AND FLOUR.

A Quarten Loaf	weighs	4 lbs. 5 <i>1/2</i> oz.
A Half Peck Loaf	.....	8.. 11..
A Peck Loaf	.....	17.. 6..
14 Pounds of Flour	make	1 Peck
56 Pounds	.....	1 Bushel
280 Pounds, or 5 bushels	.....	1 Sack

Bread is now ordered to be sold by weight, in 2 lb. loaves, 4 lb. loaves, &c.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

8 Pounds	make	1 Clove
32 Cloves, or 256 lbs.	1 Wey in Essex	
42 Cloves, or 336 lbs.	1 Wey in Suffolk	
46 Pounds	.....	1 Firkin of Butter

HAY AND STRAW.

36 Pounds	make	1 Truss of Straw
56 Pounds	.....	1 Truss of old hay
60 Pounds	.....	1 Truss of new hay
36 Trusses	.....	1 Load

Hay is considered new till Michaelmas

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 Pounds	make	1 Clove
2 Cloves, or 14 pounds	.....	1 Stone
2 Stones, or 28 pounds	.....	1 Tod
6 <i>1/2</i> Tods	.....	1 Wey
2 Wey	.....	1 Sack
12 Sacks	.....	1 Last
12 Score, or 240 pounds	.....	1 Pack

A stone of different goods varies from 8 to 20 lbs. at different places. In the Midland districts it is 14 lbs.

WINE AND SPIRIT MEASURE.

4 Gills	make	1 Pint
2 Pints	.....	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Flagon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker of Brandy
18 Gallons	.....	1 Rundlet
31 <i>1/2</i> Gallons	.....	1 Half hogshead
42 Gallons	.....	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogshead, or 126 gls.	1 Pipe, or butt	
3 Pipes, or 252 gls.	1 Tun	

The Imperial Gallon, which is the Standard Measure of Capacity, contains 27*1/2* inches (very nearly), or 10 lbs. Avoirdupoise of distilled water at a moderate temperature.

The old wine gallon contained only 231 cubic inches: 5 gallons of Imperial measure are equal to 6 of the old measure.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
9 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin of ale or beer
2 Firkins, or 18 gls.	1 Kilderkin	
2 Kilderkin, or 36 gls.	1 Barrel	
14 Brls., or 54 gls.	1 Hogshead	
2 Barrels	.....	1 Puncheon
3 Barrels, or 2 Hds	1 Butt	

The old beer gallon contained 282 cubic inches; 60 gallons Imperial are equal to 59 of the old measure.

DRY MEASURE.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
2 Quarts	.....	1 Pottle
2 Pottles, or 4 quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks, or 8 gallons	.....	1 Bushel
2 Bushels	.....	1 Strike
4 Bushels	.....	1 Coomb
2 Coombs, or 8 bushels	.....	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	.....	1 Chaldron
5 Quarters, or 10 Coombs	.....	1 Wey or Load
2 Wey	.....	1 Last

All kinds of Grain, Salt, &c., for which this measure is used, are to be stricken with a straight roller. The standard bushel is 19*1/2* inches diameter and 8*1/2* deep, and contains 23*1/8* and one-fifth cubic inches.

COAL AND HEAPED MEASURE.

4 Pecks	make	1 Bushel
3 Bushels	.....	1 Sack
12 Sacks	.....	1 Chaldron
21 Chaldron	.....	1 Score

The bushel of coals, fruit, potatoes, peas and beans in the pod, oysters, lime, sand, &c., is to be heaped in the form of a cone, 6 inches above the rim, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base.

All coals sold within 25 miles of the General Post Office, London, are now sold by the ton of 20 cwt.

APOTHECARIES MEASURE.

60 Minims	make	1 Drachm
8 Drachms	.....	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	.....	1 Pint
8 Pints	.....	1 Gallon

LONG MEASURE.

12 Inches	make	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
5 Feet	.....	1 Pace (geometrical)
2 Yards, or 6 feet	1 Fathom	
5½ Yards, or 16½ ft.	1 Rod, pole, or perch	
4 Rods, or 22 yds.	1 Chain	
40 Rods, or 10 chains	1 Furlong	
8 Fur. or 1760 yds.	1 Mile	
3 Miles	.....	1 League
60 Geogr. or 69½ En.	1 Degree	
Statute Miles		

360 Degrees, The Circum. of the Earth.
Three barley-corns were formerly reckoned an inch. Horses are measured by the hand of 4 inches. The chain is divided into a 100 links.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
3 Quarters	.....	1 Flemish ell
4 Quarters	.....	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 English ell
6 Quarters	.....	1 French ell
Irish and Scotch linens, woollens, silks, muslins, &c., are measured by the yard, Dutch linens by the English ell, and tapestry by the Flemish ell.		

INVOLUTION.

No.	Sqr.	Cube	No.	Sqr.	Cube
1	1	1	7	49	343
2	4	8	8	64	512
3	9	27	9	81	729
4	16	64	10	100	1000
5	25	125	11	121	1331
6	36	216	12	144	1728

The square of a number is produced by multiplying it by itself; the cube, by multiplying this product (the square) by the first number.

LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
304 Square Yards	1 Square Pole or Perch
16 Poles	1 Chain
40 Rods, Poles, or Perches	1 Rood
4 Rods, or 10 chains, or 160 Rods	1 Acre of land
640 Acres	1 Square Mile
30 Acres	1 Yard of land
100 Acres	1 Hide of land
40 Hides	1 Barony
100 Feet	1 Square of flooring
2724 ft. or 30½ yds.	1 Rod of brickwork

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 Inches	make	1 Solid foot
27 Feet	.....	1 Yard or load
40 ft. of unhewn, or		
50 ft. of hewn timber		1 Ton or load
42 Feet	.....	1 Ton of Shipping

A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 oz. avoirdupoise. A Stack of wood is 108 feet; a Cord of wood, 128 feet.

PAPER.

20 Sheets	make	1 Quire of Outsides
24 Sheets	.....	1 Quire of Insides
20 Quires	.....	1 Ream
21½ Quires	.....	1 Printer's Ream
2 Reams	.....	1 Bundle
10 Reams	.....	1 Bale

TIME.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
12 Hours	.....	1 Working day
24 Hours	.....	1 Natural day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
4 Weeks, or 28 Days	.....	1 Lunar month
52 Weeks	1 day, or	
13 Lunar months	1 day, or	1 Year
or 12 Calendar Months		
365 Days	6 hours	1 Julian Year
365 Days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 39 seconds		1 Solar Year

THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone;
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in Leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

TO FIND WHEN IT IS LEAP YEAR.

Divide the date of the year by four, and if there be no remainder, it is Leap Year. Thus 1832, 1836, &c., divided by 4, leave no remainder, and are Leap Years. The years 1900, 2000, &c., will be exceptions.

THE QUARTER DAYS.

Lady Day	.....	25th March
Midsummer Day	.....	24th June
Michaelmas Day	.....	29th September
Christmas Day	.....	25th December

MOTION.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Degree
30 Degrees	.....	1 Sign of the Zodiac
90 Degrees	.....	1 Quadrant
4 Quads, or 360 deg.	.....	Great Circle
360 Degrees of motion	are equal to	24 Hours of time
15 Degrees	.....	1 Hour
1 Degree	.....	4 Minutes
A great circle is one which divides a sphere or globe into two equal portions.		

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BIBLIOTEC
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